

THE Gleichen Call



Provincial Library Mar 21-1

Year VII., No. 22 GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914 Per Year $1.50

LOCAL AND GENERAL

That was a fine rain shower Sunday night.

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Wm. Powell of Irricano was a visitor to town on Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. J. Johnston was quite ill last week but is now improving nicely.

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A. F. Hawkins has been appointed trainmaster at Medicine Hat in place of I. M. MacArthur.

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Mrs. H. Wernick returned last Friday from a visit of several weeks with relatives at Spokane, Wash.

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Mrs. J. H. Lyons and Clarence Lyons of Revelstoke are visiting at the home of Mr. James H. Walker.

—o—

Mrs. Agnes Grim of Vancouver, B. C., is the guest of her mother and brother, Mr. James H. Walker.

—o—

Mrs. J. A. Moody arrived in town on Monday from Niagara Falls, Ontario to visit her brother, R. H. Hogg.

—o—

S. H. and Mrs. Hall returned from a trip to Banff Tuesday and report they spent a very pleasant holiday.

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Mrs. J. W. Jowett left on Mondays train for Banff where she will spend a couple of weeks holiday at the Chateau Rundle.

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J. A. MacDonald attended the Al Azhar Shriners picnic at Bowness Park, Calgary last week and reports having had a fine time.

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The birth of a 11¼-pound boy brought great happiness to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Haskin yesterday morning, August 19.

—o—

Mrs. Lord, who with her family has been visiting Mrs. Thos. Henderson for some weeks, left on Monday for her home in Vancouver.

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Mr. H. Ketchum, publisher of the Carlstadt News, paid Gleichen a visit the fore part of the week and was busy renewing acquaintances.

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Are your glasses right? if not see S. L. Taube of the Taube Optical Co. Calgary. He will be at Yates' drug Store Gleichen on Wednesday, August the 26th

—o—

F. K. McKay came down from Calgary on Sunday and spent a few days in Gleichen. Frank is still much interested in Gleichen and ever a good booster for the town.

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C.P.R. employees who volunteer for the war will have their full salaries paid for at least six months and their positions held open for them pending their triumphant return. Practical patriotism.

—o—

It is reported that owing to an error in copying the name of Mrs. J. H. Riley was omitted from the list of ladies who were in charge of the refreshment booth at the recent garden party held by the woman's auxilary of St Andrew's Church.

Interested in Our Band

J. Black, who was for several years one of the most popular members of the Bank of Commerce staff in Gleichen, writes a postal to the CALL from Provost:

"I notice in the CALL the reports about the Gleichen Band. There is a really good band here, composed mostly of homesteaders. Better send some of the Gleichen boys here to hear real music. Every Sunday evening after church the boys play on the band stand and there is always a good crowd. They have had no financial aid from anybody and there are about 35 members altogether. They have had several engagements with other towns namely; Monitor, Sedgwick and Wainwright, for which they received a goodly renumeration. The band is three years old and at the start there was only one who knew anything about music."

Now Jimmy, you couldn't be anything but a booster for the town you live in, and all good Gleichenites are pleased to know you're the same good booster wherever you go; but, really, you should come down and listen to our baby band.—Ed.

Hudson's Bay Wins

On Wednesday evening of last week the Hudson's Bay aggregation of Base Ball tossers played a winning game with the local club here winning by a score of 8 to 5. Good ball was played by both clubs, few errors being made. The first inning with the visitors at bat, was a disasterous one for the home team giving their opponents a lead of 3 runs. This seemed to wake the boys up and the rest of the game was an even break. At one time it looked like the local club would win when, with the bases full, the score tied, a hit meant runs, but the pitcher for the visitors seemed to tighten up, and the old tone of one, two, three brought the inning to a close without a run. Darkness settled down during the 8th inning and the Calgary boys journied home victorious.

Fruits For Preserving

Over in British Columbia they can and do grow peaches of as fine a flavor, as firm a texture, and with a blush quite as attractive as anything produced in the Niagara belt. There does not seem to be any good reason why this fruit, tree-ripened, and fresh picked, should not be sold on the Alberta market, not later than thirty-six hours after being picked.

Arrangements have been made to supply the housewife throughout Alberta and Saskatcheman with this luscious fruit, as well as delicious juicy, plums from the same climate.

A will be noted in our advertising columns, these fruits will be shipped promptly when picked, and the housewife who is alert will be able to have the finest preserves in the land, by requesting her dealer to advise her promptly when he receives them.

"The Canada First" argument is backed up by good common sense in this instance, because California or Washington products, green picked, lacking the rich flavor of the Canadian grown article, are from six to nine days on the road.

Seventh Annual Exhibition Opens

It is ever a most difficult matter to settle upon a date for an exhibition and none have learned it by real experience better than the Gleichen District Agricultural Association. The association has held exhibitions all the way from October back to August 7th during the past six years, and each year the object of the directors has been to select a date that would be most convenient for the majority of the exhibitors. And be it said they have so far made a success financially and otherwise. And I, let us hope their seventh annual will maintain the record when the exhibition opens at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

True, harvesting is much earlier this year than is usual in this district and all our farmers are working from dawn until sundown to make the best of their opportunities in a year when financial troubles are brooded over and war is the main topic of conversation.

Nevertheless, there is ample reason for all to exhibit their produce in Gleichen today and we are pleased to learn that at the time of writing that already the entries are well in keeping with former years, although there are several hundred of them yet to come in.

This year the premium list has been extended in many of the classes and several new ones added and as the prizes offered are liberal there is an excellent opportunity for all exhibitors to make a profit financially as well as enjoying the honor and advertising the products they have to dispose.

The entries for roots and vegetables are much more numerous than last year at this time and this department promises to be well filled.

The live stock classes promise to surpass last year's entries in nearly all classes, especially in horses. The three Clark Bros. arrived yesterday with fine strings of Clydesdales, which as is well-known hold prizes competed for and won from the best in Canada. A. G. Edwards is also here with strings of Shires, Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch, for which he also holds many prizes, his most recent winnings being at Edmonton and Calgary.

The entries for cattle, sheep and swine are not very heavy yet, but it is hoped that those will come up well this morning. The dogs and poultry classes should each excell last year considerably. The dairy and cooking departments will be up to their usual high standing as will be the ladies' work. In grains and grasses an excellent exhibit should be made. The main building should prove most attractive to all. All that is required to make for success is a big crowd, but this is rather doubtful owing to the harvest now being in full swing.

All exhibits are to be in place at 10 o'clock this morning when judging starts in the hall. At one o'clock the exhibition opens with the judging of the stock, followed at three by the baseball match and the evening will be spent in dancing and other amusements. At one tomorrow a good racing program will be started that will occupy the entire afternoon, and the evening will again be given over to amusement and dancing.

On Wednesday evening of last week Mrs. Littkie met with a very serious accident that at first was feared would result fatally. However, she is now out of all danger and will in time completely recover. Just how the accident occured is not known but she was driving out of R. B. Hays when her buggy struck the gate post and she was thrown forward and it is believed struck her head on the dashboard, inflicting a nasty cut from the top of her head down to the bridge of her nose, which was also broken. The team then ran away and she was thrown out of the rig sustaining a number of bruises.

Mrs. Farrow, who has been visiting her son here for sometime left on Monday for her home in the states.

—o—

The announcement of the wedding of Miss Leota Keren Woods to Mr. Porter Truman Rhoades has been sent out showing that the happy event took place at Calgary on Aug. 6th last. Mr. Rhoades is well known here being the postmaster at Blind Creek. Miss Woods arrived only a few days previous from England. The CALL joins their many friends in extending hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

—o—

R. H. and Mrs. Hogg left yesterday for Red Deed, accompanied by his sister Mrs. Moody, to visit his parents.

Ouelletteville Locals

It has been established without a doubt that there is coal and gas in this district, and now we are looking for oil.

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Eveybody's cutting now, and there appears to be prospects of a very fair harvest of wheat but a poor one of oats.

—o—

Mr. M. L. Brown, who broke his leg some time ago, has recovered so far as to be able to get about with the aid of crutches.

—o—

Our local contingent for the war will be a Cavalry unit. When it is formed it will be known as the Ouelletteville Dragoons.

—o—

The English, French and Belgium flags are very much in evidence on the Ouelletteville flag pole during these strenuous times.

—o—

Mr. E. N. Ridley, Canal Superintendent C. P. I. D., made a tour of inspection of the irrigation system in this district on the 13th.

—o—

The motor car epidemic is creeping on us out here. Mr. Tom White having got it badly and dashing about the country in fine style.

—o—

Mr. E. T. Wadman, Inspector Animal Industry Department C. P. R., has been making a tour of this district inspecting cattle in charge of various farmers and branding a number of calves.

—o—

E. F. Drake, Dr. Statt, and G. N. Houston of the Irrigation and Agricultural branches, Department of the Interior, visited this district on the 8th and were greatly interested in the irrigated crops.

—o—

The pure bred Durham bull belonging to the C. P. R. which has been in charge of W. H. Coates for the past year, has been sold and left the district, another similar bred bull is in charge of J. S. Hirst, Farm 73, and is avail able for service.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. Guay have arrived here from Montreal, with part of their family to the number of seven. Mr. Guay has taken over a 200 acre farm from L. A. Vizina and during the building of his house is living on the farm of Mr. Tromblay.

—o—

While there is so much talk of patriotism these days, a little incident that occured here might be worth recording. In a neat looking white house on the main road in this district, there lived two brothers from Belgium, named Du Conick. They had charge of a half section of land and were getting ready for harvest. A short time ago it came the time for the younger to do his time in the army (the elder brother had already done his). He said good bye to his brother and went off to join in Belgium, then as soon as Belgium was attacked by Germany, came a cable to DuConick from his people telling him to come and fight. He only delayed long enough to hand his work over to another man and went off at once to join the ranks, without any official summons or stopping to say good bye to anyone. The good wishes of all in Ouelletteville go with these two plucky young Belgians.

The C. P. R. Camps have completed their work in this district. Mr. Hoare's right-of-way camp going to Bassano and Mr. Smith's surveying camp returning to Strathmore. Mr. Read's outfit is still busy putting the unsold ready-made farms into summerfallow.

—o—

Mr. T. Shulte and Dr. R. McIntyre motored from Gleichen on the 11th. The doctor was trying to find a good place for duck shooting next month and was able to locate a dandy spot where the ducks are plentiful, and are being preserved for the glorious 1st Sept. As he does not wish his sporting friends in Gleichen to get wise, "mum's the word."

—o—

Gleicben Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	.88
2 Northern	.80
3 Northern	.76
4 Northern	.68
5 Northern	.65
6 Northern	.62
Feed	.57
2 C.W. Oats	.35
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.33
Malting Barley	.48½
3 Barley	.45½
4 Barley	.42
Feed	.38
1 Nor West Flax	$1.06
2 Can West	1.03
3 " "	.86

J. C. Hutchison, who is farming northwest of town about three miles states that he is cutting 120 acres of oats that he estimates will run between 60 and 70 bushels per acre and that 135 acres of wheat will average over 25 bushels to the acre. He further states that while the yield is not up to last year he believes that with the improved prices the cash result will be better.

—o—

W. W. McCleary of Chadwick, Ill., is spending a couple of weeks looking after his farming interests here. His property being situated about five miles northeast of town and is being work by John Koefoed. He says he has 150 acres of wheat that he believes will run 25 bushels to the acre, although some tell him it may run as high as 30. Mr McCleary owns 480 acres here and asked if he was satisified he laughingly replied: "Well, I would hardly have bought another quarter-section this spring if I thought it no good." He also has considerable in oats and barley which he says are not very good, but the price he will get for grain this year will prove satisfactory. He is goin heavily for summer fallow in future.

—o—

While the CALL has been supplying daily bulletins of the war news for the past two weeks for Gleichen sent us by the Calgary Herald there has been little in the dispatches worthy of reproducing in a weekly paper. However, we have completed arrangements to supply a good service as soon as there is anything worth reporting, and when something big occurs the CALL will supply the news by special editions.

—o—

E. T. Palmer of Salt Lake City left yesterday for his home after spending some time in this district looking after his farming interests.

A. E. Fearman was down from Calgary visiting his numerous friends in town and winding up his former business.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

BANFF—Furnished cottage to rent, 5 rooms, electric light. Apply box 14 Gleichen. 25

FOR SALE—10 power magnifier binoculars or field glasses in black leather upholstered case with shoulder strap complete. In first class condition $12 takes it. Apply to Geo. W. Evans, Gleichen.

$10 REWARD—For information leading to the recovery of two steers over one year old, one roan and one spotted; two white-faced heifers and one red steer about 11 months old. No brands. Apply to John Koefoed, Gleichen. 21tf

GOOD COOK—Wants work while threshing. Mrs. Anna Dysthe, Box 35, Calgary. 21

RUNNING with my horses one bay gelding or ridgling aged. Branded N left shoulder. One brown pony aged, looks like old saddle pony, branded TH left shoulder. John Clark, Jr., Box 32, Gleichen, Alta. 23

ESTRAY—Dark bay colt, no brand, about 3 months old, has been on our property about five weeks. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying cost. Apply to Anderson & Neilson, Standard. 19tf

LOST—On the road between McPhee's and the Payne ranch a blue serge coat made by the Continental Clothing Co. Finder can return same to Gleichen Hotel and receive reward. 22

FOR SALE—A 7 room house on 8th ave., Gleichen, fenced, with good well stable and chicken house. Will sell reasonable. Apply to John J. Robinson, Gleichen, Box 66. 19tf

FOR SALE—Registered Birkshires, both sexes. Look for exhibit at Gleichen Exhibition. F. Daw. 19tf

WANTED—Intelligent boy to learn the printing trade. Good opportunity to learn all branches. Apply CALL.

STRAYED—From S.22, T.19 R.8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded <> on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded C3 monagram, on left shoulder. $10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langdon, Alta. 20tf

FOR SALE—Talouse Geese. Apply J. L. Barger. 16tf

LOST—Man's Brown Frize Overcoat with shammy lining, on June 11th, between Vulcan and Gleichen, believed to be between the hill on the south side of Bow river bridge and this town. Return to S. A. Hall, Gleichen, and receive reward. 14tf

$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta. 28

REGISTERED Greyhounds. Parents imported. Puppies for sale $10 and $5. Parents fastest and best killing coyote hounds in Alberta. C F. Bruce, Cluny. 18tf

PRIMOST SEED FLAX, 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens 10 to 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 29½ bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seeding, $1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen. 2tf

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MAX.	MIN.
Aug. 12	49	70
13	47	69
14	48	80
15	50	75
16	51	71
17	50	62
18	52	70

A Debt Discharged

By Edgar Wallace.

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
Londor, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Tom Maple's lips formed the word "Nothing," but the set of his jaw showed Helder that this was a last act of defiance.

"What did you do with them?" he persisted. "Do you hear, Maple, what did you do with them? I tell you I'm not going to leave you until you answer me. You monkeyed with those bills."

Again he shook the man with all his strength. His teeth chattered and in very weakness the tears rolled down his cheeks, but, dying as he was, he clenched his jaw the tighter.

"I——" began Helder, white with rage; then Tiger Brown, a silent spectator of the scene, grasped his arm.

"There's a car coming down the drive," he whispered.

They listened. They could hear the "chuff-chuff" of the engine

"Get downstairs, get downstairs quickly," said Brown.

Closing the door of the sick man's room behind them they made their way to the high ceilinged living room and crept to the door. They heard the car stop. Somebody approached the door and knocked loudly and authoritatively.

Helder laid his finger on his lips to enjoin silence. Again there came a knock, and the three men in the room looked at one another.

"Open—in the King's name!" it said.

"The police!" he gasped, and looked round for some way of escape.

Helder did not lose his nerve. The car had been housed in a little shed at the rear of the building. He led the way swiftly across the tiled floor of the kitchen to the rear of the premises. He took a cautious survey from the bay window. There was nobody in sight. He unbolted the door and stepped out, the two men following. They gained the shed.

"Jump in!" said Helder.

He knew the noise of the engines would attract the police, but that had to be risked.

He slipped a big silk handkerchief from his pocket, and tied it round his face, so that only the space between his hat and his eyes was visible.

The car jerked forward over the uneven surface of the yard and gained the road. He saw two men running out from the house, but he had the start, and unless the road was guarded at the other end he would have no difficulty in reaching London. He did not doubt but that sufficient evidence existed to identify him with the gang, but he was playing his last desperate card, and fortune was with him to an extraordinary extent.

CHAPTER XIX.

Willetts

Gold had seen the car vanish. He had not had time to elaborate preparations which would include all chances of Helder's escape.

"He can wait," he said, and addressed himself to the task of entering the building.

While he was examining the front door, he realized that the fugitives must have left some other ingress open, and he and the two Setland Yard men made their way to the back of the building. The door through which Helder had passed was ajar; Gold ran in. The simple arrangement of the interior made a search no difficult matter. The door of Maple's prison had not been secured, and Gold made his way to the bedside of the forger.

It did not need a medical training to know that Tom Maple was in a bad way, and Gold's first business was to send for a doctor. The sick man lay tossing to and fro on his pillow, muttering incoherently. Gold made a quick search of the apartment. He found a number of unfinished plates, damning evidence of the use to which the house had been put. He had finished his search when the detective he had dispatched returned with the doctor.

"I'm afraid we shan't be able to get him away," said the surgeon, after a brief examination; "his heart is all wrong, and there are probably other complications which I am not now able to discover."

Gold looked at his watch.

"I'm expecting his niece," he said; "I left word for her. By luck I got into communication just before I left town, and I wired her to come here. Where is the nearest post office?"

"There is one at Royston," said the doctor; "your car will get you there in twenty minutes."

He sat down to a little table in the stone room below, and wrote rapidly. He was in the midst of his message when one of the detectives came in.

"There's a car coming down the road," he said.

"It's Mrs Bell, I expect," said Gold.

He left the half-written message on the table and went out; but it was a man who sprang from the car, a tall man whose walk was strangely familiar to Gold.

"Bell!" he gasped

Without a word Comstock Bell strode into the house. In the light thrown by a hanging lamp his face was pale and drawn.

"Where's my wife?" he asked.

"I'm expecting her," said Gold, in surprise.

A shadow of alarm passed over the young man's face.

"Where have you—?" began Gold.

"I will tell you later," said the other, hurriedly. "I passed my wife's car four miles on the road; it had broken down and the chauffeur told me she must have gone on here. Could she have missed the way?"

Gold shook his head.

"I don't think it's possible. She may have gone back to London. I will send this message off by one of the men and go back to town with you in your car."

"Where's Maple?" asked Comstock Bell.

"He's upstairs," answered the other gravely.

"Is he dead?" Comstock Bell's voice was sharp, his face went suddenly hard.

"No, he's not dead," said Gold, "but I'm afraid he won't last long."

"Is he conscious?"

The doctor was coming downstairs as he spoke, and overheard the question.

"He's conscious now," he said, "but he ought not to be worried."

Comstock Bell hesitated.

"This is a matter which affects my whole life," he said. "Suppose he were not worried, is it possible to save him?"

The doctor shook his head.

"Then I must speak to him," said Comstock Bell, decidedly. "Come with me!"

The three men went upstairs together. Maple lay in his bed, propped up on pillows. He smiled feebly at Gold, who was the first to enter, but as the tall form of Comstock Bell came through the doorway his eyes widened and his lips trembled in apprehension.

"Comstock Bell?" he whispered.

The other nodded, and walking slowly to the side of the bed, sat down and laid his hands gently on the thin wrists of the other.

"Where have you come from?" asked Maple in a weak voice.

Comstock Bell hesitated, then he said slowly—

"I have just come from prison."

"Prison?" whispered the other.

Comstock Bell nodded. There was a deathly silence in the room. Gold realized that affairs had reached the great crisis in Comstock Bell's life. He watched the tall young man, his lean face softened with compassion as he leant forward over the bed.

"From prison," he repeated. "Years ago there was a forgery committed in Paris. Two students were involved, one committed the forgery and passed the note, the other was unaware that his friend had taken such a desperate step. They had discussed the forgery as a great joke; both were known to be concerned in the plot, and when the crime was detected both men left the country. For some time their identities were confused."

Tom Maple lay staring at the ceiling, his lips framing the words he could not speak.

"A few months ago," Comstock Bell went on, "I, who was the innocent member of the little confederacy, gave myself up to the police for the crime, because I was sick with apprehension, and because I knew that the police were again searching for Willetts. In Willetts' name I was condemned and sentenced."

"And Willetts is dead," said Gold. "Why did you do such a mad thing?"

"Willetts is alive," said Comstock Bell.

The man on the bed smiled faintly.

"Yes," he said in a low voice, "he is alive—I am Willetts."

He turned over on his side and continued as though speaking to himself; they had some difficulty in hearing him, for at times his voice sank till it was but a whisper.

"I am Willetts," he went on, "poor Tom Willetts. Willetts," he whispered wonderingly, "I thought I should never hear that name again."

He was silent for a long time, so long that they thought he had fallen asleep, and the doctor leant over him, touching his face gently.

"He is dead," said the doctor.

* * *

An hour later Comstock Bell and Gold were on their way to London. There were mutual explanations.

"I left Chelmsford this morning," said Comstock Bell. "I received the remission of my sentence as a result of the action of the French police—it was Fecomte's doings, and I went straight on to Southend, which my wife had made her headquarters."

Gold was a little puzzled and showed it, and Comstock Bell explained briefly.

"When I had decided that I should expiate the crime of which I was accused, I looked about for an agent whom I could trust. I decided to marry. My plan was to keep my imprisonment secret. To this end I bought a tug boat and had it fitted. My object was to allow my agent to pass unobserved to and from London, which was necessary for many reasons. The day I left England on my honeymoon I went no farther than Boulogne; my tug carried me back to a seaside resort, and from thence my wife and I journeyed to London. That night I surrendered. By a piece of illfortune my wife was seen at my house. She had gone there to find a rubber stamp with my name which I had foolishly left behind."

(To be Continued)

RINGWORM ALL OVER GIRL'S FACE

Hands and Arms. Burning and Painful. Suffered Day and Night from Itching. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

St. Veronique, Que.—"My little girl got ringworm all over the face, hands, and arms. I was given a sort of white ointment and like a phial of water to wash with. After eight days of this treatment the ringworms instead of healing became dark red and were spreading, then were burning and painful. The child suffered day and night from the great itching. I was very disturbed.



"One evening I found a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment that I had requested the year before. So I commenced a wash with the small piece of Cuticura Soap, then applying the Cuticura Ointment and at the end of three days the child was suffering less. Then we wrote to some friends in Montreal to get some Cuticura Soap and Ointment for us. After fifteen days' treatment the ringworms were crusted over and whitish, then on the twenty-fifth day they were all dry and cured." (Signed) Mrs. Marie Louise Riou, May 26, 1913.

When you buy a fine toilet soap think of the advantages Cuticura Soap possesses over the most expensive toilet soap ever made. In addition to being absolutely pure and refreshingly fragrant, it is delicately yet effectively medicated, giving you two soaps in one, a toilet and a skin soap at one price. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 1012

Porcelain Ships Now

"Nothing like leather," was an old axiomatic declaration of the tanners, when men were defending their own trade products.

"Nothing like porcelain," is the comment the potters make upon modern ship building problems. "In fact it is not outside the realms of possibility that liners of porcelain driven by petrol may one day oust the steam-driven ship of steel and wood. The porcelain ship is the plan of W. Hales Turner, of Gravesend, a famous master potter. His scheme is that, apart from the sides and framework, ships should be built of plate porcelain. After thirty years' labor and an expenditure of about £100,000 it has been discovered how to manufacture plate porcelain at £7 a ton in any size up to 15 by 10 feet.

Mr. Turner points out the advantages of the new material as regards cheapness, cleanliness and permanence. It is cheaper than any of its rivals, it harbors no vermin, it can be cleaned by washing, the decorations can be supplied at the time of manufacture and will never need renewing, and it will never need painting. Such a ship could be "washed up" like a china cup.

Porcelain is practically everlasting. Tiles at Nankin four thousand years old are as good as new. If a ship's hull had to be scrapped the porcelain could be taken out and used for another vessel. In addition, fire risks would be reduced to a minimum and fire insurance premiums reduced.

"It would require a $300,000 factory to manufacture plate porcelain on standardized lines for ships' use," says Mr. Turner, "which would not appear to be a very serious sum to levy for so important a revolution in ship-building."

Mention the Name

"I chanced to have a table in a Broadway cafe near that of two rather pretentious young men," says a New York clubman, "when there appeared a sad-looking person, whose countenance in no way indicated the possession of a sense of humor. The impression was, however, speedily dispelled.

"George," said one of the young men to his waiter, "you may fetch me chicken a la King; a pint of sparkling Burgundy, and a chop. Mention my name to the chef, so that all may be to my liking."

"George," added the second young man, "I wish a portion of imported English sole with peas. Tell the cook whom it is for."

Whereupon the sad-looking individual, in turn, addressed the waiter.

"Archibald," said he, "you may fetch me a dozen Little Neck clams, and kindly mention my name to each of them."—Lippincott's.

Weedy-looking Youth (to well known pugilist)—I want to learn the art of self-defence; it's very difficult, isn't it?

Pugilist—Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head!

Lady—Now, cabman, I wish you to be extremely careful. When you come to a crossing you must wait until the policeman tells you to go on; and if the streets are slippery you must drive very slowly.

Chauffeur—All right, mum; I'll be very careful, mum. And in case of a haccident, mum, which 'ospital would you like to be took to?

Judge Lumley Smith, who recently retired from the Bench, tells a story of two eminent K.C.'s, who happened one day to see a street accident. One of them seized the other by the arms and hurried him away.

"Come away quick!" he exclaimed. "We mustn't stop, or they'll make us witnesses in the case instead of sending us briefs to conduct the action for damages!"—Answers.

Old Lady in Tram (who has been annoyed by men spitting)—Conductor, is it permitted to spit in this tram?

Conductor—Better wait till you get outside, mum.—Tit-Bits.

Four Suits a Year

Before toads are full-grown they often shed their skins. After that four suits a year is the family custom. When a toad wishes to change his costume he humps up his back, puts his head down and draws his feet under him. Straightway his old coat splits through the middle of the back. Next he pulls his legs out, then his arms, draws his skin into his mouth, and by a great effort swallows it. Although the swallowing process must be unpleasant it is soon over and the toad finds himself arrayed in bright garments.

Young Mother (anxiously)—What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?

Father (confidently)—I'll tell you, my dear. He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing at all than any kid I ever saw.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"India, my boy," said an Englishman to a friend on his arrival at Calcutta, "is just the finest climate under the sun, but a lot of young fellows come out here, and they drink and they eat, and they drink and they eat, and then they write home to their friends a pack of lies and say it's the climate that has killed them."

Government Investigator — What made you burn your books?

Railroad President—The motto of our road is "Safety First."—Life.

"Call off your dog, for goodness sake!"

"No use, he's deaf."—Le Rire.

Fat's Retort

An Englishman was driving around County Tipperary one warm day when he came across a farmer getting potatoes. Thinking to have a joke with him, he began:

"Well, Pat, what are you planting?"

"Praties, sir," said Pat.

"Do you think potatoes will come up?" asked the Englishman.

"Of course," said Pat.

"Why, I set onions last year in our garden, and carrots came up," said the Englishman.

"Oh," said Pat. "I set an acre of turnips last year in that field over there, and do you know what came up?"

"No," replied the Englishman.

"Mike Murphy's old black donkey, and ate them all," answered Pat.—Tit-Bits.

"I see," said the sad young man, "that Ermintrude has a new motor-car."

"Yes, her papa gave her a dandy," gurgled the joyful youth.

"And how does she like it?"

"She says she is madly in love with it."

"Another case where man is displaced by machinery."

Reasonable Expectation

"Has your son found anything to do since he came out of college?"

"Not yet."

"There ought to be plenty of work for a young man of his ability."

"Probably there is. You see, he has been looking for a place where he could start in at the top, but I expect him to give it up and take something else eventually."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Geraldine—I will marry you on one condition.

Gerald—And what is that?

Geraldine—That our marriage shall not be allowed to interrupt our friendship.—Judge.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War's Mark on the Candy Trade

Certain toothsome confections known as "Mexican kisses" were favorite bargain day candies in New York for a long time. Recently the signs in the shops carrying these sweets were changed to read "Pecan Maple Kisses."

"Why?" asked a lady shopper.

The saleslgirl raised her eyebrows as she answered, "Because of the trouble in Mexico, you know."

"That really made a difference?"

"You'd be surprised to know how much."

The Goal of Success

A Boston philanthropist, it is said, not long ago received the following letter:

"Dear and Noble Sur: Knowing your kind hart an nobleness of nachur I rite these few lines to ast will you be so kind as to add to your good deads the following. I have lately lost my horse, my home an my wife. So being horseless, homeless and wifeless I am up agin it hard trying to earn a living. Would you be so kind in the goodness of your grate hart to help me along some financially until I can replace my three losses when I am shure I can make good my losses an would pay back the lone with intrest. A small lone would help but a biger one would help me to reach the gole of suckcess sooner and therefore you would get your money back sooner, so it would be beter for both if the lone could be large as possible. Hope to have favorable reply etc."

Bill—And you say they ran away to get married?

Jill—That's what they did.

"And her father—did he follow them?"

"Sure thing."

"And did he catch up with them?"

"He certainly did. Why, he's living with them yet!"—Yonkers Statesman

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THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED

Source of Unlimited Contributions to the Riches of Literature

He came timidly into the editor's office.

"Pardon me, sir, but would you like an authoritative article on the immigration question?"

"That isn't quite in our line."

"How about feminism?"

"Afraid we cannot use it."

"Perhaps you would like to have Wall street shown up in an inimitably witty and yet dignified and searching manner?"

"Sorry, but it does not interest us."

"Well, say a stirring article on Mexico, giving the inside facts."

"Nothing on Mexico today."

"Perhaps you would like a bunch of wonderful short stories?"

"We are rather long on short stories."

"Well, how about some poetical masterpieces? Anything from four cantos up. You know, they are quite fashionable now. Can let you have a metrical best seller in a couple of weeks."

"I am afraid not. Is there anything you cannot furnish?"

"Nothing sir. Philosophy, history, poetry, humor—how about a series of snappy articles on health? Perhaps you would like to have your readers diet by a new system just invented. It makes no difference, there is nothing in the whole range of literature that I cannot supply you with. Here's my card. In case you want anything let me know."

He got up to go. The editor smiled.

"May I ask whether you run an agency or a syndicate?"

"Neither, sir. I am only the proud father of a nineteen-year-old girl who has a talent for literature and has just been graduated from an American college."—Life.

How to Make Homemade Scents

Lavender Water.—Put into a bottle and shake well one-eighth of a pint of spirits of wine, one-eighth of an ounce of oil of lavender and a quarter of a dram of essence of ambergris.

Eau de Cologne—Half an ounce each of oils of lemon and bergamot, sixteenth of an ounce of oil of orange peel, quarter of a dram of oil of neroli, five drops of essence of musk or ambergris. Reduce this amount of ingredients in half a pint of rectified spirits of wine.

Numerous perfumes may be made by adding to a small quantity of rectified spirits of wine oils of geranium, sandalwood, rosemary or essence of bergamot, musk or ambergris, adding it drop by drop until the desired perfume is obtained. These ingredients may be obtained from any drug store.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

What Makes the Crest on the Wave?

When the wind blows over the sea it forms waves that follow on in the direction of the wind. The water in the waves themselves moves really up and down and down and backwards and forwards with a very slight movement in a forward direction. The stronger the wind that makes the waves, the higher will the crest on the waves be, the deeper the hollows between them, the greater their length and the faster will they move forward. The crest is formed by the action of the wind on the mass of the wave when the wave ceases to move forward. The movement of the wave is quite apart from the movement of the whole mass of water, as we may see on the surface of a river when the wind is blowing against the direction of the stream. In that case the wind will form waves in its own direction. The same thing may be noticed at the mouth of a harbor, if the wind is blowing on to the shore while the tide is going out.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Once an Inland Sea

It is the contention of geologists that the Mediterranean was once a great inland sea and that the mountainous rocks separating it from the Atlantic were in the course of ages worn away by the force of the water.

Interested Party—You say this boat can not be upset?

Inventor—It's impossible. The tanks are filled with righting fluid.

The Highest Tunnel

Ever since the discovery of South America the great Andean chain of mountains, which runs from end to end of the continent, has formed a formidable barrier to intercourse between the nations inhabiting it. Indeed, it has actually been simpler for people living in the Argentine to make long sea voyages in order to reach their neighbors in Chile rather than attempt to cross the natural frontier dividing them. But the proud Andes have now been subdued by the burrowing through of a tunnel, the loftiest (of any considerable length) in the world. This is to be found on the Transandine Railway, which runs from Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic to Valparaiso on the Pacific, a distance of 8888 miles. In ascending the Andes the track follows more or less closely the old Andean trail till it reaches the foot of the Cumbre Pass. Here, at an altitude of 10,500 feet above the sea level, the summit of the mighty range of mountains is pierced by a tunnel just over two miles in length.

It was at once a difficult and arduous feat, necessitating the toil of an army of brave men for several years in a region of eternal snow and frightful blizzards. Indeed, this tunnel in the Andes lies 1,500 feet higher than the highest carriage road in Europe—that over the Stlevio Pass—and more than 3,500 feet higher than the Mount Cenis, St. Gothard and Simplon Passes. With the opening of the Panama Canal the commercial importance of this tunnel can hardly be exaggerated.

Nova Scotia's Untilled Acres

Food for thought is contained in the figures given by the census and statistics branch of the department of trade and commerce. According to this authority, in Nova Scotia, even with three hundred years' settlement, out of an available area for cultivation of 8,000,000 acres, not a million are actually under cultivation. Leading merchants in the Maritime Provinces feel that with the possibilities possessed by such a widespread territory, the great problems to be met are those of adequate transportation and markets. It is pointed out, says a Halifax message, that the United States, with its already enormous and rapidly increasing population, must ultimately become the largest purchaser of Canadian products. The fact is not lost sight of, however, of the opportunities offered by the now fast developing South American Republics, which are also bound to become patrons of Canadian food products.

Punishment in Effigy

Punishment in effigy was legally practiced in France and with great solemnity up to the time of the first revolution. If the man condemned escaped a dummy was put up in his cell and the entire routine of the law allowed to take its course. The warrant was read to it, and on the day appointed it was conducted to the scaffold in the presence of all the legal functionaries and with all the circumstances of the law. Sometimes the same person was executed in effigy simultaneously in several cities, but that did not exempt him from actual punishment should he be afterward caught. The scaffold was always ready.

The afternoon was warm, holidays were approaching, and the teacher was almost worn out trying to drum the elements of grammar into the craniums of her pupils.

"Now, Johnny," she said wearily, "tell me—would it be proper for you to say: 'You can't learn me nothing?'"

Johnny looked thoughtful for a moment, and then replied in a tone of conviction:

"Yes, mum."

The teacher sighed.

"Why, Johnny?" she asked. "Tell me why."

And the answer came quick and pat:

"'Cause yer can't."—St. Paul Dispatch.

"She" was working at a woolen article for a bazaar. "He" asked her what she was making.

"A comforter," she replied.

"That is exactly what I want," he answered.

"Oh, I shall be most happy to make you one," she innocently rejoined.

And she did.—Weekly Telegraph.

"What is proper to serve with a club sandwich?"

"Oh, something with a stick in it."

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

A Simple System

There is more than one way to keep an account book. The method of one woman is in the direction of simplifying the distracting matters of debit and credit.

Mrs. Twiller is extravagant in her expenditure for housekeeping, according to her husband's ideas. With a view of rectifying this failing, he recently bought her an attractive little account book, and carefully explained its use to her.

"Now," he said, "here is a $20 bill. Put down what I give you on this side, and your expenditure on the other. When that money is gone you shall have more."

A few days after, he asked to see the book, which Mrs. Twiller produced with an air of modest pride. On one page was written "Received from John $20." On the opposite "Spent it all."

Drives Asthma Like Magic.

The immediate help from Dr J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Washington in London

Some Englishmen do not take kindly to the suggestion that a monument to George Washington should be placed in Westminster abbey. "Are we," asks the London Outlook, "to have a monument to the men and women and children who were his victims? Then let us be logical for once and erect another monument to the late President Kruger. Equally with Washington, he had the two necessary qualifications—he was the mortal enemy of England, and he persecuted a British population. What more is requisite?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Dolly—We had to practice Chopin for three hours today, mamma.

Mrs. Parvenue—Really, my dear, shoppin' is all very well, but your papa sent you to the ladies' academy to learn music an' that sort o' thing."—London Mail.

Beresford's Dilemma

Lord Charles Beresford, the English naval officer, once landed at New York, and was immediately asked to dinner by a deputation of prominent men, who would take no denial. He appeared at the banquet in morning dress, his hosts all being correctly attired, and he began his speech by apologizing for his apparent lack of good manners.

He had confided his difficulty, he said, in being at the eleventh hour without evening clothes, to the hotel manager, who told him that the matter was quite easy, and that he had only to start a trifle early and call in at Messrs. So-and-So, 963 Something avenue, off 4952nd street, where he would be accommodated in no time.

To his dismay, however, the shopkeeper expressed his regret and inability to comply with his request, and said, "The fact is, sir, I have generally some twenty-five suits of evening clothes on hire, but there's a big dinner in the city tonight to Admiral Charles Beresford, and they have all been loaned out!"

"Mamma, am I made of dust?"

"Yes, my child."

"Well, then, what road did I come off of?"

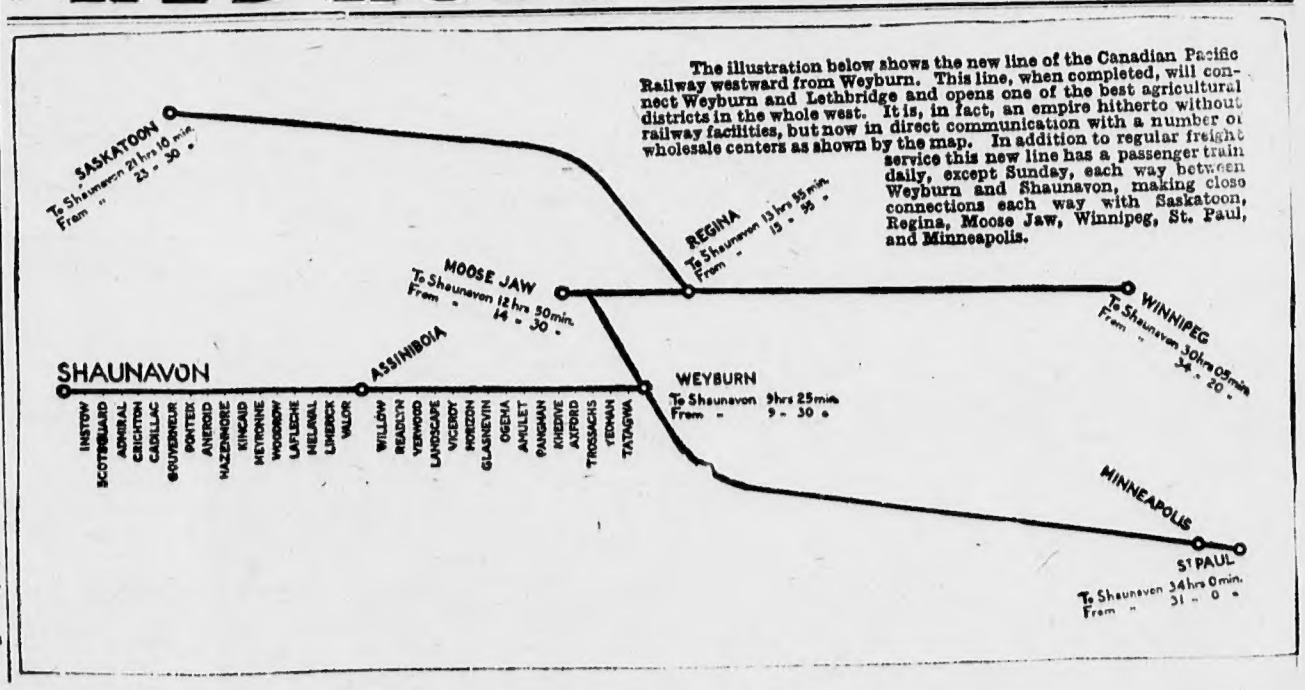
Willie—Paw, was Solomon the smartest man?

Paw—No, my son. The smartest man was the fellow who started the theory that tobacco smoke was good for house plants.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"How do you like your new flat?"

"It's a little restricted," replied the patient man. "They won't allow you to raise children or pets. They even complain if you raise your voice."—Washington Star.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"





OMEGA

The "Omega" watchmakers of to-day are born to their trade. It is part of their birthright to be able to produce the best time-piece in the world.

"The Watch of Matchless Merit."

For sale by all jewelers.

CLARK'S

English Roast-Beef.

The easy way. An appetizing dish ready to serve. Deliciously cooked and economical. —Insist on Clark's.



ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THREE GENERATIONS

His Foolish Fear

"Would you marry a man whose income was under $5,000 a year," he asked.

"How much under?" she replied.

"Well, quite a bit."

"Is it between $3,000 and $5,000?"

"I might put it that way."

"Dearest! Why did you think I would let money stand in the way?" —Chicago Record-Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The World's Deepest Lake

In Lake Baikal, in Asia, the extraordinary depth of more than 5,600 feet has been reached, making this by far the deepest fresh water known.

It now appears that Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, may approach this depth, as Captain Jacobs of the German navy has reported a sounding of 4,190 feet, and a Belgian officer claims to have penetrated still lower. Tanganyika's deepest bottom is at least 100 feet below the sea level.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"When Billinger bought his new house it was with the express understanding that he should have a room all of his own—a den or study."

"Yes, I know what you mean. Did he get it?"

"He got it and his wife furnished it."

"How?"

"With a sewing machine, a cutting table, two dressers, dummies, three sewing chairs and a full-length mirror."

"Pa, what's a feebly?"

"There isn't any such thing, Harold."

"Yes, there is. It says in this book that the young man had a feebly growing down on his cheek."

"I'm afraid you may think we're giving you a lot of fish this week, old man," said the genial host, as they sat down to dinner. "The fact is my wife has got hold of what sounds like a really capital device for removing a fishbone stuck in the throat, and we want to see if it works."—Tit-Bits.

"Fifty-Fifty"

"I think, William, I'll ask those new people next door to take dinner with us tonight."

"What for?"

"Well, the butcher, by mistake, left their meat order here, and it seems only fair."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

W. N. U. 1012

AMUSE THE KIDDIES

How to Play the "Cut-Out" Game With the Youngsters

Mothers are often at their wits' end to know what to do with convalescing children. During this trying time it takes much ingenuity to keep them interested.

One of the most pleasurable things to boy and girl alike is the cut-out game. It is as old as the hills and yet has kept its newness and interest to this day. The boy will scorn the ordinary cut-out play, but give him first a blank book, then a catalogue from a sporting firm, a pair of scissors and a bottle of glue and tell him to furnish you a summer camp in the Adirondacks such as he would like to live in; then suggest that he fix up a scene in Canada in the winter time, with skiing, skating and so on.

The way to interest the little chap is to excite his imagination first. Describe to him in detail the interior, then the exterior, of a camp in the woods; then tell him to cut out from the catalogue all the pictures which have anything to do with tent life. These include guns, fishing rods, boats, cooking utensils, cots, etc. Clothing for summer camping will probably be illustrated by pictures of men or women dressed in these garments. These figures may be grouped round a fire or standing in a canoe or climbing the mountains.

When the child has a number of illustrations cut out let him use his ingenuity to furnish the scene. Much can be done if the mother can draw a bit. In such a case she could outline on the first page the inside of a bare tent, to be furnished by the child. On the second page could be the outside of the tent, with the mountain in the background and a lake at one side.

Further interest can be added to this game by giving the little one a set of crayons with which to color the pictured scenes. Water colors are a joy to children if they can be arranged in such a way that the water will not spill. An excellent way to do this is to give the child a sewing board. Where the board is cut out in a curve it will fit into the body, and the paints may be placed on its flat surface with no danger of upsetting them.

The wise mother saves her old magazines and catalogues for the time when her children may need them.

Elephant Training

Not all elephants are qualified for tiger-hunting. Every animal used in the sport must be steady, obedient, and fearless, for if a single elephant misbehaves or bolts when he confronts one of the huge cats, the deadly contagion of fear may spread broadcast, and runaways, broken palanquins and loss of life may result. It is interesting to know how men select the animals to train for the hunt.

As a preliminary step, they walk the elephants back and forth in a court where are ranged cages containing tigers and leopards (for the sporting rajahs generally have private menageries). When they have become accustomed to the smell of these animals, a tiger is chained to a post in an open space with a leash carefully regulated to limit the length of his leaps. The mahouts then force the pupil elephant to approach as near the post as safety allows, and to remain for some time within a few steps of the tiger.

Each day they lengthen the tiger's chain, and the prisoner, which is kept half starved that he may be the more ferocious, charges fiercely at the elephant as it comes near. Those elephants which stand their ground without flinching are considered qualified for the hunt in the jungle, but those that have revealed the least timidity are degraded from the rank of hunter—the aristocracy of their kind—and are turned over to ignominious labor.

According to a zoologist of the Calcutta Museum, among every thousand elephants that undergo this training, only about fifty will not bolt when brought face to face with the chained tiger; but nearly half of those that stand their ground bravely at first, retreat before a more ferocious assault.

When the Waiter Wins

Two men were wrangling as to who should settle with the waiter for the luncheon. When the question had been finally decided and the contestants had gone the waiter said to one of his regular customers, who was a witness of the scene: "That's what we like, for every time it happens we come in for an extra tip. The man who couldn't get the check has only one way to get even, and that is by giving the waiter something and nine times out of ten he does it and make the amount more than he would have given if he had paid the check. This one ordered extra cigars and left the change for me. We like the 'give me the cheque' quarrels."

Modern Compliment

"Of course mothers should be examples for their daughters," said Mrs. Everguy.

"And they are," replied Colonel Courtly. "The girls of today will be entitled to congratulations if they succeed in being as good looking as their mothers."—Washington Star.

Why She Was Glad

"I'm so glad you proposed! That puts me one up on Delia. She's only had three this month."—Philadelphia Record.

An old goldfish breeding station in the outskirts of Tokio, Japan, has a pond area of 44,000 square feet and an annual output of about 500,000 goldfish, in addition to which golden carp and common carp are grown. Ten persons are employed in the branches of the work, and six varieties of fish are handled.

He—I love you with all my heart. Let me tell you of my devotion—my—

She—While you are on your knees would you mind tying my shoe lace, please?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.



Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

OUR NORTHERN WATER-POWERS

In Norway, Under Similar Conditions, Million and a Half Horse-power is Developed

The statement is sometimes made by the uninitiated that the water-powers north of the settled parts of our Dominion are of little value. The existence of numerous falls and rapids in these parts is not denied, but the argument is advanced that the temperature and other climatic conditions existing where these falls and rapids are situated will prevent their utilization. As a direct contradiction to the above assertion, we need only turn to Norway, the latitude of which is about the same as that of the Yukon, and where climatic conditions are similar to those of Northern Canada. In size, Norway is only slightly larger than our Maritime Provinces, and yet we find there water-power plants with a total capacity of over 1,500,000 horse-power, either in actual operation or in course of construction. Hydro-electric stations of considerable size have been constructed in different parts of that country. Many of the smaller ones have been erected for municipal use, but the larger ones are for the electro-chemical industry, in which a main factor of success is cheap and plentiful electric power.—L. G. D., in Conservation.

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

A Case of Necessity

Speaking of children at a social function, a well known author told of calling on an acquaintance some time since and finding the little daughter of the house playing with a gingerbread cat.

"That is a very nice cat you have there," said the caller. "Are you going to eat it?"

"No sir," answered the youngster, affectionately stroking the cat with her little hand. "It is too pretty to eat."

Three or four days later the author happened at the house again and his thoughts reverted to the gingerbread cat.

"I don't see your cat, Gladys," he remarked, as the child came into the parlor empty-handed. "What has become of it?"

"It's gone," announced Gladys, with a regretful sigh. "It got so dirty that I just had to eat it."

Where Alice Failed

Husband (to second wife)—You don't cook like Alice, my first wife, used to do, Mary," he said, in tones of gentle, exasperating reproof. "No; it seems to me you can't cook like she used to."

On another occasion he remarked: "You are not so smart at getting about as Alice was. You don't appear to catch on where she left off."

About this time a heavy rolling pin came in contact with his head. "What do you mean by that?" he exclaimed in agony.

"I am doing the work that Alice neglected," she replied, with evident satisfaction.

There was more peace in that household afterward.

A Pre-Roman Wall

The Roman wall had a curious, but little known, predecessor.

Before doing the thing themselves, the Romans counselled the Britons to build a wall, with the result that—

"The Britons, wanting masons, built that wall, not of stone as they were advised, but made it of turf, and that so slender that it served little or nothing at all for their defence and the army . . . bore down all that was before them."

The Romans were again sent for, and though they told the Britons plainly that it was not for their ease or leisure to take upon them any more such long and laborious journeys for their defence," they built for them a wall of hard stone, "the Britons putting to their helping hands as laborers."

Cohen—Hands up, or I'll shoot.
Quick-witted Burglar—Fifty dollars fer de gun!
Cohen—Sold!—Gargoyle.

The Pink of Health

is every woman's right; but many are troubled with sallow complexions, headaches, backaches, low spirits—until they learn that sure relief may be found in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Transmission of Sight by Wire

Once more we are assured, and this time from England, of the success of experiments to enable those using the telephone to see the person at the other end of the wire.

The inventor, Dr. M. A. Low, a London consulting engineer, has given a short description of the apparatus and method of the new wonder. The transmitter is a screen composed of cells of selenium, the electrical resistance of which varies according to the light that touches it. Over this screen there passes a synchronously running roller consisting of a number of pieces, which are alternating conductors and insulators.

The roller is driven by a motor of 3,000 revolutions a minute, and the resulting variations of light are transmitted along an ordinary conducting wire. The receiver is made up of a series of cells operated by the passage of polarized light through thin salts of steel and at this receiver the object, which is before the transmitter is reproduced as a flickering image.

The process is described as a "kinematographic application of common electrical principles." The system has been tested through a resistance equivalent to a distance of four miles, but, in the opinion of Dr. Low, there is no reason why it should not be equally effective over far greater distances.

"The tones of the human voice, of which there are hundreds of gradations," says Dr. Low, "can be reproduced by wireless telephony. The gradations of light are far simpler than those of sound, and it should be possible to devise a wireless means of transmission. I will commit myself to the prophecy that in fifty years people will look back with wonder at the days when it was necessary to be at a person's side in order to see him. When this day arrives, consider how it will change the conditions of warfare. Imagine the altered methods of military operations when you can see what is happening miles away."

At present the image reproduced is of the size which the eye of a camera would take. It shows variations of light and shade somewhat in the degree of a half-tone block, but it does not reproduce color.

Dr. Low is well known in London as a consulting engineer, and has engaged in laboratory research for the government. A number of inventions stand to his credit, including the low high pressure motor and a high pressure petrol engine. The experiments in connection with light by wire have extended over five years.

In the transmitting screen selenium may be replaced by any diamagnetic material. The cost of the apparatus is considerable, as the conductive sections of the roller are made of platinum.

A Suggestion in Economy

According to the "Railway Gazette," an American railway recently sent a train over its system to collect scrap material and odds and ends of every kind, the train carrying a divisional superintendent and his staff. Scrap and obsolete material was collected to the amount of 147 car loads, valued at $42,000, and after deducting the cost of labor, train expenses, etc., there was a net gain of $39,000. As showing the conditions twelve bottles of ink were found at a small station where one bottle would suffice for a year, and at another point fifty non-insulated bridle rods were found at a station on territory which was track-circuited throughout. Useless at such points, these materials were serviceable elsewhere.

A Model in Prohibition

We must pronounce the West Virginia law for the suppression of liquor traffic the brightest and most consummate flower of the prohibition spirit which has so far blossomed into statue form in any of the nine states now under this policy. Drug stores are absolutely barred from selling any intoxicants even on a physician's prescription, and only on such a prescription and after personal examination of the patient to prove that he is not addicted to its use can raw alcohol be sold. Persons associating with clubs where liquor is sold or bartered or given away are liable to fines and imprisonment.

These provisions should effectually dry up those who occasionally drink and buy it as they go along, and we hope they will.—New York World.

Are the Poor Shiftless

It hurts me to hear the tone in which the poor are condemned, as "shiftless," or "having a pauper spirit," just as it would if a crowd mocked at a child for its weakness, or laughed at a lame man because he could not run, or a blind man because he stumbled.

"Lazy!" Some of them are 'born tired,' and enter into life without their share of vigor or vitality. Some of their mothers were overworked and under-nourished, perhaps scrofulous. Some of them, themselves, are over-worked and under-fed or have lost their efficiency through illness or exposure. And they breathe poisonous air, sleeping in unventilated quarters, six or twelve in a room. They drink sewage-poisoned water that makes people lethargic and dull.—Albion Fellows Bacon in The Survey.

The Unbeliever (after the spiritualist seance)—Surely you don't believe that the spirit of your dead husband upset all that furniture?

The Widow—Well, I don't know. George was dreadfully clumsy—Sydney Bulletin.

They were discussing the relative position of various countries as musical centres. Germany seemed to have the most votaries, much to the evident displeasure of one excitable Italian, who wished his own country to carry off the palm.

"Italy is turning out the most musicians, and has always turned out the most," he cried.

"Ach!" exclaimed a German present, "can you blame them?"—Answers.

She—What in the world makes broken-down widowers so anxious to marry again?

He—Possibly because they want to get repaired.—Boston Transcript.

ROBBING WOMEN OF THEIR HEALTH

Anaemia Unless Checked Passes Into Hopeless Decline

Anaemia is like a spectre that steals on you unawares and drives all happiness out of existence. It is a thief that robs you of your life and energy. Thousands of women in this country are the victims of anaemia (that is, bloodlessness), which spares neither rich nor poor, young or old. It robs woman of her wealth, her vitality, her beauty—of everything that gives a woman her charm. The chief symptoms of this trouble include a distaste for food, prostrating headaches, extreme langour, loss of weight, nervousness, pale cheeks, lips and gums, heart palpitations, dizziness and a constant feeling of wretchedness.

The only way to effect a cure is to increase the blood supply—to make it pure, rich and red. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls and women from the early fate that threatened them through anaemia's ravages, for these pills enrich the blood, stimulate the circulation, nourish the nerves, and restore the energy and perfect health that make women attractive. If you are a victim of bloodlessness in any way, do not let it run into a hopeless decline, but begin the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills today. The following bit of evidence proves the worth of this medicine. Mrs. Maurice Sims, Liverpool, N.S., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me. About two years ago I was so badly run down that I had to give up all work and go to bed. My husband and parents were much worried about me as they thought I was going into consumption. The doctor who was attending me changed his medicine several times, but it did me no good and I began to feel very much discouraged myself. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to do so. In a few weeks I felt much better and I continued taking the pills for a couple of months until I was again in perfect health. I believe that if I had not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not have survived, and I shall always be very grateful for what they have done for me."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Whipping of Children

Should children be whipped? The question is answered by the American Humane Education Society with an emphatic "No," despite the declaration of the wisest of men that to spare the rod is to spoil the child.

The humane educators fail to see that to be free with the rod is to better the child. They have much to back up their view. It is curious that the punishment which we administer to adults only for the most degraded and hideous of crimes is the punishment which in a majority of homes is inflicted upon the children.

A revulsion of feeling arises every time we hear of a man being whipped. Nothing is regarded as more degrading. We even have a phrase to express shame when we describe a man as a "whipped dog." Are children proof against the degradation that comes to the adult who is so punished? It does not appear so.

Whipping is destructive of self-respect, both to man and child. It provokes bitterness, hatred and even revenge—in child as in adult. It tends to produce a warping of character. The parental control that is wise and good will cultivate self-respect as well as respect for elders. Where there is that kind of parental influence the barbarism of the whip is not needed to bring up the child in the way it should go.—London Free Press.

Slum Heredity

Several generations of slum environment will produce a slum heredity, that the children will have to contend with, as well as the slum environment. In our slums are girls who never saw a room properly cleaned, or ate a meal properly cooked, and neither did their mothers or their grandmothers. There was "nothing to do with," of course. They had no proper utensils or materials. There may have been wealth, even nobility, away back in that family, but it "buttered no parsnips," and provided no soap. The use of the right fork comes only by using forks. No matter how many Greek professors grace one's ancestry, or how many clergymen bless it, the descendant will lisp in billingsgate, if he hears nothing else.—Albion Fellows Bacon in The Survey.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Longest Telephone Cable

The telephone cable which is to connect Aldeburgh, England, with Walcheren, Netherlands, is to be seventy-nine nautical miles in length, making it the longest submarine telephone cable in the world. It will furnish telephone communication between London and Berlin. The cable is to be of the four core Pupin loaded type.

Something Better

"Then you can't get me a government plum?"

"No," said Senator Wombat. "But what's one paltry government plum? I have secured for you some plum seeds from the department of agriculture. Go home and start an orchard of your own, my friend!"—Judge.

A girl who saw the Atlantic ocean for the first time, was standing on the beach, gazing dreamily over the expanse of foaming water.

"So this is the first time you've ever seen the ocean," said her escort.

"Yes, the very first time."

"And what do you think of it?"

"Ah!" she sighed in ecstasy, "it smells just like oysters."—National Food Magazine.

Cautious, at morn, he lies about the pool,
His rod and line a-swish;
Boldly, at eve, astride a tavern stool,
He lies about his fish.

THE KORAN IN TURKISH

How the Sacred Tradition of Centuries Has Been Broken

Nine out of ten foreigners usually think of the Koran as being written in the Turkish language, while, as a matter of fact, it is written in Arabic and in Arabic characters. The Turkish language, strange as it may seem, has no characters of its own, and Turkish books are usually printed with Arabic or Greek characters; hence the excitement in religious circles in Turkey on the appearance of the Koran for the first time in the Turkish vernacular.

The translation has been done by Ibrahim Bey Hilmy, a learned Oriental, who by giving Turks an opportunity of expressing their religious sentiments in their own mother tongue, will doubtless by suitably rewarded by both church and state.

The sheik ul Islam at Constantinople heretofore prohibited the publication of the Koran in the vernacular on the plea that since no translator could strictly conform to the original he would be sure to make mistakes and those mistakes would be sacrilege. In this the sheik has usually been supported by the prime minister and the Young Turks, who, in spite of the liberal ideas on religion that some of them are known to entertain, cannot go against popular feeling on so important a matter. But it seems that Ibrahim Bey Hilmy, who is master of both Arabic and Turkish, to say nothing of Persian, Hebrew and Greek, has produced a translation which the leaders of Islam by a majority applaud. Thus it is that the sacred tradition of centuries is broken.—Constantinople Cor. New York Times.

Baronet, But Never Used His Title

A curious fact has developed from the news of the death a few days ago of a quaint old gentleman known as Samuel Peel of Middlesex, Eng.

It transpires that he was legally a baronet, by right of succession to his brother, Sir Samuel Peel, Bart., who died a few years ago.

Sir Samuel, who left a fortune of $650,000, and died childless, was the head of the firm of Peel Bros. & Co., worsted manufacturers, of Bradford, Yorkshire, and one of the "Jubilee" Baronets.

Mr Samuel Peel's title to the Baronetcy was probably only definitely known to a comparatively few including the vicar and the stationmaster.

The old gentleman lived in a semi-detached house, with a garden, to which he was passionately devoted.

He had a gardener, an old man, who has memories of a kindly old master, who was, however, hard to please over his beloved garden. He combined with his affection for his garden a taste for theological study.

He never returned the greetings of two young men next door who wished him "good morning" on seeing him in his garden. Nevertheless every Christmas he would invite them into his house to tea.

Anyone who called to see him, which was seldom, would be made welcome, but he would not talk about himself.

Once a week until his health began to fail he would go to London, presumably on business, and then he would talk to the station-master who occasionally visited him at his house. On a tradesman's account he would demand or return a farthing as it was due to or from him.

Gossips had it that there was a romantic episode connected with his life which had turned out unhappily. He was very fond of cats, and kept no less than seven. It is said that his conversation was most interesting, and he was a highly-educated man. He was generous to a degree, and gave freely to charities, and also was generous to children.

German Emperor Patron of Nurses

The versatility of the German emperor has often been remarked, but not the least interesting phase of his activities is the personal interest which he takes in music. This is the more surprising the Morning Post (London) says, for the strenuous life of the modern monarch leaves but little for the cultivation of individual tastes.

King David, Nero, and King Ludwig of Bavaria were artists. Henry VIII. loved music-makings, and played upon the recorder. Queen Elizabeth encouraged the study of music among her people, and was herself an adept of the concerd of sweet sounds," and Frederick the Great sought solace from the affairs of state by gathering musicians around him, playing upon the flute, and writing military marches and other pieces. Frederick, indeed, stands out as the monarch of the past who did most to foster a love of the art. He took an active part in the musical life of his people, and exerted a personal influence upon the operatic performances of his day. His name, in this connection, is inseparable from that of Bach.

The present emperor has done much to maintain that enthusiasm for good music which has for so long characterized his people. It is strange to think of the man whom Europe calls a war lord exhibiting such zealous interest in the arts of peace. In his self-appointed role of protector of all these influences which make the world more cultured the emperor reminds us of the pictures of ancient warriors with sword and harp.

Looked Suspicious

Mayor Mitchell of New York was talking about an attack that had been made upon him during the campaign.

"My accuser," we learn from a contemporary, "reminds me of Hi Dcolittle. Hi was the champion liar of his native village.

"One day Hi was arrested and brought before the local justice for chicken stealing.

"'Jedge, yer honor,' he said, 'I plead guilty on the advice of my lawyer.'

"But the local justice gazed at the noted prevaricator and rubbed his chin dubiously.

"'I dunno—I'm afraid,' he stammered; 'I guess—wal, Hiram, I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence you.'"

"Hips are coming in again."

"Hurray! Mother can come back from Europe."



Even the Laziest Liver and Bowels respond to the gentle action of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores.

Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves

WHEN PAY DAY COMES

Six Million Dollars Distributed to C.P.R. Employees Each Month

On the fifteenth of each month the C.P.R. will pay in wages over the whole system $6,000,000. This is the monthly record in round numbers, 120,000 cheques being drawn every month. It seems only the day before yesterday when 50,000 cheques were deemed to represent a tremendous monthly wage list. The number of employees grows all the time, in spite of careful appointment and economic working. These monthly cheques find their way into the most distant, the oddest places. They are hurried, in enclosures to the distant parts of British Columbia. They find their way to the construction camps, removed from civilization. They reach the employees at the way-side station, showing a single tuft of grass amid the general aridity. And, however lonely or small or discouraging the locality or district, there will be someone there to cash the cheque for the employee. There may be a bank in a tent, which is very frequently the fact. If there is no bank there is a company's agent of some kind to whom the cheques will be addressed and who will distribute them to the men in the district. To make out the pay lists and issue the cheques to correspond to the book-keeping and get the work so advanced as to have all things ready at the right date, on the stroke of the clock, requires a large staff at headquarters. And whether the times be good or bad, the figures rising or falling, the $6,000,000 have to be provided on the fifteenth of each month to the minute. The exceptionally strong position of the Canadian Pacific has enabled it to pass through a time of stringency, always making more than its dividend, with ample funds at its instant disposal. There has been, as far as possible, retrenchment during the past few months. That does not mean that the company has parted with any of its employees; but it has not undertaken new work necessitating the employment of new hands, or the disbursement of sums other than those already arranged for under older programmes. No man in the service of the company, high or low, has any doubt about that monthly cheque, which will be honored in all parts of the Dominion.

Up Against It

"Do you believe in saving up for a rainy day?"

"I certainly do, but what's a fellow going to do when his salary hardly keeps him going in fair weather?"—Detroit Free Press.

Magic Word

Diner—I've forgotten what I wanted to order and I had it on the tip of my tongue.

Waiter—What did you say about a tip, sir?—Houston Transcript.

"Tell me about your aunt, old Mrs. Blank. She must be rather feeble now."

"We buried her last year," said the other.

"Buried her? Dear me! Is the old lady dead?"

"Yes; that's why we buried her," was the response.—Tit-Bits.

Small Boy (who has been playing ball for six hours)—My legs ache.

Anxious Mamma—What have you been doing?

Small Boy—I dunno. I did a example on the blackboard yesterday.

GOOD CHANGE
Tea and Coffee to Postum

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from tea and coffee to Postum as a daily beverage is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by this young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache" (Tea is just as injurious because it contains the same drug, caffeine). "I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

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Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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KNIGHTS of PYTHIA

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THE GLEICHEN CALL

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914

Their Scare is Over

Whether acting on their own initative or under headquarters orders, it is evident the "close down" attitude of the financiers at the first announcement of the war was largely the result of scare. But with the scare over there should be rapid improvement in conditions. Having taken stock and finding things are not nearly so bad as imagination pictured them to be, there is no reason why Canadian financiers should not loosen up and make possible a continuence of business in all legitmate directions.

Exhibition Opens This Afternoon

Today the Seventh Annual Gleichen District Exhibition opens and it is hoped that every person in the district will show their enterprise by making an exhibit of some kind, more especially as there are so many things to attract attention just now. In many towns this year the exhibitions have been postponed and a number abandoned entirely, but Gleichen is keeping up its reputation and in fact is offering more prizes than ever before, which is only one more indication of this being one of the best, if not the very best, in Alberta. And let it be further said and known that in many parts of this district where good farming methods have been carried on the crops are exceptionally good.

Grain Transportation Will be Expedited

That the transportation of grain to the Canadian eastern and western ports this year will be accomplished in a better and quicker manner than in any previous year is news that will gladden the heart of the Alberta farmer. According to D. C. Coleman, general superintendent of the C. P. R., the company is in a stronger position than ever to handle the grain proposition.

As yet the amount of grain which will be harvested is only problematic, but all indications seem to point to the fact that the railway and steamship companies will be asked to ship, at least, as many bushels of grain as were sent away in 1913.

Mr. Coleman, in a statement last week said the C. P. R. were fully equipped and ready to handle an immense crop, the officials were confident that all the grain confided to the care of the railway company would be handled to better advantage than any time in the past.

Toleration Must Now be Exercised

Simultaneously with the offers of assistance now pouring in from every part of Canada come reports of clashes and evidences of ill feeling between Canadian and German settlers. From Vancouver there is at hand a report to the effect that a drunken sailor was pounced upon by six German citizens for no other reason than that he was going along the street singing "Rule Britannia," and so ferocious was the attack of the assailants as so over-whelming were their numbers that when the unsuspecting tar came back to consciousness he found himself in a hospital cot. Not only was the assault a cowardly one but it was as unwarranted as it was unprovoked.

Actions such as the above on the part of German settlers will not tend to make their habitation in this country any more pleasant. They will on the contrary, increase the antagonism. A feature of the present situation is that we have living with us, and playing an honorable part in our civic, business and national life, a large number of Germans whose sympathies may not unaturally be with the country of their origin in these times of stress. It behoves them, though, to refrain from any expressions and actions that may be construed as offensive and it is also meant that all citizens of British origin should be careful to avoid anything that may tend to make their presence here uncomfortable. Although their fatherland is at war, they are yet our friends and neighbors and deserve treatment as such. This is Canada's country, however, and if those whose sympathies are with the kaiser resent in any way the display of patriotism on the part of Canadians, it will be wise for them to keep such resentment locked carefully away from the light of public scrutiny. Canadians after all are only human. News-Telegram.

Exhibition Week, -- August 20-21

SPECIAL DAYS

like these mean special attention to business. People come to Town on Exhibition Days who don't come at any other time.

The Busy Store

gets its share of the people and this week will see us showing Extra Displays.

NEW FALL GOODS

We will show some of our fall lines, which will be in demand as soon as cold weather starts

Our Grocery Department

Will as usual be stocked up for these days. Large Displays of Fresh Fruits, giving far away customers a chance to get a supply to take home with them **Peaches, Plums, Crab Apples, Etc., Etc.,** will be shown in large quantities. Also Gem Jars in all sizes. **See us during Exhibition Days.**

A Car of Robin Hood Coming in 10 Days

HARVEST DAYS

Groceries are in readiness to fill up your lists for these busy times. Be sure to get our quotations on anything you may need

Flour & Sugar

Notwithstanding the heavy advances these lines are moving in enormous quantities

J. A. Ramsay, :-: The Busy Store

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is open

In new Padley Block opposite Palace Hotel

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Coffee,
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TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

Under the Company's new policy no land is sold to speculators, but only to those who will occupy and improve it. The terms of sale are now one-twentieth cash and the balance spread over twenty years, with interest at six per cent per annum.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

Under certain conditions the Company will advance a loan of $2000 to new settlers to be used in erecting a house and barn, fencing the land and sinking a well. This loan is repayable on the same terms as the purchase price.
For illustrated literature, maps and full particulars, apply to,

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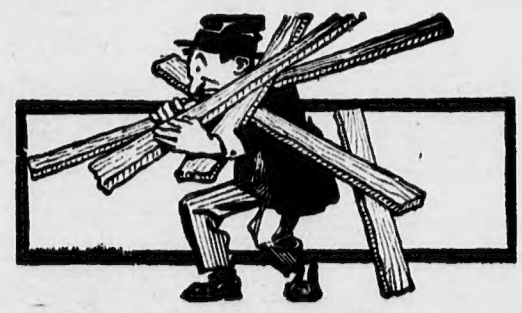
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The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES

will stand for the season 1914 at
Burr's Livery Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28993 Baron Chimes (6) b. h. foal 1896; by Chimes 5338; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilks 4578, grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3149, etc.

Baron Chimes 28993, time 2:16 (Sire of 8 in the 2:20 class) by Chimes (Sire of 81 in the 2:30 list and 4 in the 2:06 list) he by Electioneer (with dams of 131 and sires of 260 in the 2:30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Brau who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902 (open to the Dominion); Anni V 2:15¼; Grace B 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Naaman 7264. 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

Terms--$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1914

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,993 is described as follows; Breed standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1896, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 32st day of January 1911.

Geo. Harcourt
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

4

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

$50 REWARD

$50.00 Reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

16tf

FARMERS' HOME and LUNCH ROOM

Now Open

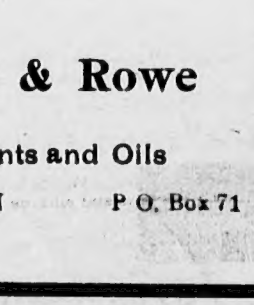
TWO DOORS EAST of Meat Market

WHITE HELP ONLY

GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANK F. BULLOCK

W. W. Winspear

General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods

Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No.	3—west	bound—	13.14
"	4—east	bound—	15.31
"	13—west	bound—	2.08
"	14—east	bound—	24.28
"	Local—west	bound—	8.45
"	" —east	bound—	20.59

Aug. 20 and 21—The Gleichen Exhibition.

Rules for Measuring Hay

Many in this country buy hay in the stack by measurment and as the CALL is frequently asked how these measurements are made we append rules as given by G. E. Martin of the Colorado Agricultural College:

There are two main considerations in all rules for measuring hay: first, the method of measuring to arrive at the actual number of cubic feet of hay in the stack, and second, the number of cubic feet required to furnish a ton of hay.

With regard to the latter, practice is fairly uniform, 512 cubic feet (8x8x8) being generally accepted as a ton of alfalfa hay in stacks and settled about 60 days. Native hay packs more closely, and 422 cubic feet (7½x7½x7½) is a fair ammount to allow for a ton. Hay bought in the spring of the year has settled considerably, so that a less number of cubic feet are given for a ton—about 450 cubic feet for alfalfa hay.

The methods of measuring to arrive at the cubic contents of the stack, of course, take the three dimensions, length, width and highth, into consideration; but as it is difficult in actual practice to get the height, the over measurement is taken instead. The over measurement is the distance from the ground on one side of the stack, over fhe top to the ground on the other side.

In taking these measurements it is very necessary to get average measurements, and sometimes when the stacks are very irregular in shape all four sides must be measured in order to arrive at the average width and average length.

Rule 1.—(Rule for measuring small, broad stacks of hay)—One-fourth of over multiplied by the width, then multiplied by the length and divided by 512 (or other divisor agreed upon)

Note: In actual practice I have found this rule very satisfactory for both buyer and seller when the hay is stacked in small, squat stacks, such as are put up by the over shot stacker, and containing from 5 to 20 tons each. Rule 1 is better for the buyer than either Rule 2 or 3 when the stack is from one-third to one half of the over-measurement.

Rule 2.—(A Colorado rule for measuring hay) Subtract the width from the over. Multiply one-half the result by the width. Multiply the product by the length. Divide this product by 512 or other number of cubic feet agreed upon.

Note: Rules 1 and 2 give the same result when the width of the stack equals one-half of the over, Rule 2 is the best for the buyer.

Rule 3.—(Frequently called government rule for measuring hay)—Add the width and over-measurement, divide this by four. Multiply the quotent by itself. Multiply this product by the length and divide the result by 512 or any other number of cubic feet agreed upon.

In other words the rule may be stated as follows: Width plus over divided by 4 and squared; then multiplied by length and divided by 512.

Note: This rule is satisfactory for large tall stacks (25 to 45 tons) because such stacks usually are higher for their width than smaller stacks, thus giving a greater over-measurement.

Rules 2 and 3 give the same result when the width equals one-third of the over, so that when the width exceeds one-third of the over, Rule 2 is better for the buyer.

With ordinary small Colorado stacks, Rule 3 favors the seller.

General instructions:

A. Where stacks are from one-third to one-half as wide as they are over, use Rule 1.

B. Where stacks have a width more than one-half the over-measement, use Rule 2.

C. Where stacks have a width less than one-third the over-measurement use Rule 3.

D. Allow 560 cubic feet to ton of alfalfa hay settled 30 days, 540 on 60 day hay, 512 on 90 day hay, 485 on hay settled 120 days, 450 on hay bought in late winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moss and child of Mossleigh arrived in town Thursday and after a trip to Calgary returned home Monday.

Geo. and Mrs. Stillmans of Spokane, Wash., spent a few days in this town and district the past week.

E. Wade arrived from Calgary on Sunday after an absence of severall months to look after his business interests here.

At one o'clock this afternoon all will have an opportunity to judge for themselves who are the enterprising and faithful citizent of this community.

Harvesting is now quite general.

HARDWICK BROTHERS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs L left ribs right rib

499 left ribs R 9 left ribs

Horses branded:

D I right ribs



YES, it's fishing time again. It's time again to come here for all those little fishing wants and comforts. Buy at home. We have quite a supply of fishing tackle---Rods, lines, hooks, spoons, reels, weights---in fact everything but the fish and the stories.

The Gleichen Pharmacy

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates DrugStore

Victoria Restaurant Sold

Wong Long purchased from Wong Hee the Victoria Restaurant on Gleichen Street, on Tuesday, July 21st, comprising the restaurant, furniture and stand and lease from Emil Griesbach.

He will conduct the restaurant and a BAKERY and offer for sale cigars, tobaccos, confectionery, fruit, etc.;

Wong Long, Prop.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
16tf Indian Agent.

TOWN OF GLEICHEN

CONFIRMATION OF TAX ENFORCEMENT RETURN

His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the Calgary Judical District, will hold court for the confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return at the Town Hall, Gleichen, on the 16th day of Sept. 1914, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Peter MacLean, 23
Secretary-Treasurer
Town of Gleichen.

BATTERIES BATTERIES

Here you are

I have just snapped up a large bunch of dry cells. They are the famous

Columbia Ignitor Dry Cell

the best and longest life dry cell on the market. These are being sold at ridiculous low prices. Get your supply now while they last. The price is 35 cents each, all guaranteed fresh, each cell tested before you take them away. Order them now before you forget.

F. A. Williams

Gleichen - - - Alta

J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE



DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W25

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up - - $11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - 13,575,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

JOINT ACCOUNTS An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

Is Your Insurance Premium Paid Up?



Thomas Henderson

Sucessor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON
Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and terms. SEE US!

PHONE 37

Calls The Alberta Transfer
All kinds of cartage work solicited

Galt coal. White Rose gasoline. Rex Motor Spirits and all kinds of lubricating oils

Office across street from Canadian Bank of Commerce

Call in and see us.
We move anything with two ends

H. E. BROWN, Prop.

POISONOUS MATCHES

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or use poisonous white phosphorous matches

Everybody should begin now to use

EDDY'S NON POISONOUS "SESQUI" MATCHES

and thus ensure safety in the home

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.



A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albert, cent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 153), 60, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT the BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 N-2 N-3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No hollow-ed circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada

Lively Cheese

"How did you find the Stilton I sent you?"

"Find it? We didn't find it! As soon as ever my wife's back was turned it jumped from the pantry shelf, ran down the garden, out of the gate, and was last seen chasing a frightened dog down the road."—London Mail.

The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation.

"Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked.

"I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from Chicago; "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters!"—Judge.

"This towel is disgraceful," declared the drummer at the mining camp hotel. "Boss," said the colored porter, "seventy-five men done wiped dey hands on dat towel dis mawnin', and you is de first to complain!"

The courts have decided that cotton futures contracts are perfectly legal, despite the objections of statesmen who have lost money fooling with them.

FARMER'S WIFE ALMOST A WRECK

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Own Story.

London, Ont.—"I am a farmer's wife and a very busy woman. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back so bad that I could not get up or scarcely move without pain, and my periods were painful. My husband called in a good doctor and I was under his care for some time, but he did me little or no good.



One day a friend of mine told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had been greatly helped by it. I began taking it and soon got well, and my periods became natural again. Since then I have had perfect health. In fact I have never felt so well in my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine many women need. If you think this letter will help other women please publish it."—Mrs. K. C. YOUNG, Tambling's Corner, London, Ontario, Canada.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Russian Dogs Trained for Battlefield

Dogs have become real factors in police work and in war.

Especially is this true in Russia, which country has always inclined to the actual employment of trained dogs for various purposes.

It is scarcely five years since M. Lebedeff and his enthusiastic coworkers inaugurated the scientific training of police dogs in Russia, yet M. Lebedeff was able to announce a few days ago that during that period over 3,000 criminals had been tracked by dogs and arrested in St. Petersburg and district alone.

Recently, a series of competitive trials for dogs were held on the Semenoff Race Course. There were close upon 300 entires, belonging to the army, the police, the railway companies, and other institutions. Among them was the veteran Treff (7½ years, now working in Moscow), who received an ovation on his appearance and gained a substantial award. Major Richardson, the English expert, was one of the judges.

The dogs used in Russia for military and police purposes are principally Airedales, sheepdogs, and Pinchers.

Popular interest centred in the army contingent furnished by the Life Guard Hussars the Preobrajensky and Ismailovsky Guards, and other regiments. Many of the trials were performed under fire, and only a few of the younger dogs showed any trepidation. The dogs, when ordered, left the firing line and pelted away to fetch reserves of ammunition. They returned to their masters with 100 or more cartridges carried in bags on their backs.

When searching on the battlefield the Russian dogs have also been trained to bring back the caps of the wounded to their keepers.

A relay race for message-carrying was a picturesque and successful item of the program, but Major Richardson doubts whether such a service would be of utility save in peace time. The dogs also draw miniature Maxims which carry as far as a rifle.

The same Russian dogs distinguished successively between riders and their mounts, robbers and their booty.

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was strolling on the beach one day when he began chatting with a little girl who was building pyramids of sand. His charm of personality had its customary effect and the child soon slipped her hand in his and walked with him. By and by the little one said she must return to her mother.

"Good-bye, my dear," said Mr. Holmes, "and when mother asks you where you have been, tell her that you have been walking on the beach with Oliver Wendell Holmes."

The great name was absolutely unknown to the child, but she recognized the courtesy in the words of her stranger friend and was not to be outdone. His pleasant smile and bow acquired a quaint gravity as imitated by the child. She replied:

"And when you go home and they ask you where you have been, tell them that you were walking on the beach with Mary Susanna Brown."

If Tormented With Corns

Save yourself pain, worry and distress, by using the never-failing Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

There had been friction between the choir and minister for some time past, but so far the singers had more than held their own. However, one Sunday morning the minister, after listening to the singing of the usual anthem, announced in a loud, clear voice: "My text this morning will be, 'Now, When the Uproar Has Ceased.'" For a moment the members of the choir looked crestfallen. They felt that the parson had scored for once. Then in the softest whisper they decided to make a slight alteration in the musical programme, and when the sermon concluded the organ pealed forth and the choir triumphantly sang: "Now it is high time to wake out of sleep."

Two Philadelphians were talking of the fortune of a third denizen of that city when one said:

"His first lucky strike was in eggs. He bought 16,000 dozen at a low figure, put them in cold storage and sold them at a profit of more than 400 per cent. That was the cornerstone of his great fortune."

"Ah," exclaimed the other. "Then the hens laid it!"—Harper's Magazine.

Secretary Bryan's Successes

Secretary Bryan scored another success as a humorist eliciting roars of laughter from the pupils of a New Jersey school for girls with such questions as 'Why does a red cow who eats green grass give white milk that yields yellow butter?"

The secretary's professional success was naturally gratifying to him, but such a triumph is, of course, of comparatively little consequence to a man who has for months kept the risibilities of the whole diplomatic world in a constan state of inflammation.—New York Sun.

The home instinct in crabs is illustrated in some cases recently reported from England. Several crabs from Yorkshire, liberated at Skegness, in Lincolnshire, walked home again. A most remarkable case was that of a pair of crabs, male and female, which were taken in the same trap off the Yorkshire coast. They were carried to Lincolnshire, marked, and returned to the sea at different places along the coast. In the course of time the same pair, having found each other in the sea, were captured together a second time in a trap at their original home in Yorkshire.—British Californian.

Guest—Bring me some apple pie, Waiter—Sorry, sah; it just run out.

Guest—Follow it, then; follow it

A FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER

Roger Bacon Predicted Steamships and Aeroplanes

The seventh centenary of the birth of Roger Bacon was celebrated recently at Oxford University, where the famous philosopher studied some years.

Bacon appears to have predicted many things which have been realized, such as the steamship, the automobile and the flying machine.

One of the earliest of Bacon's minor works, the treatise "on the marvellous power of art and nature," was first printed in Paris in 1542. His early reputation for magical powers and mechanical inventions partly arose out of a passage in that treatise, stating that it was possible to make "instruments of navigation without men to row in them;" "chariots moving with unspeakable force, without any living creature in them; and even an instrument to fly withal if one sit in the midst of the instrument, and do turn an engine, by which the wings, being artificially composed, may beat the air after the manner of a flying bird." "Also perspects may be so formed that things far off shall seem most nigh unto us." He further states that "from saltpetre and other ingredients, we are able to make a fire that shall burn at any distance we please."

The sciences traversed by Roger Bacon in the course of his published works include Theology, Speculative Philosophy, Mathematics, Geography, Astronomy, Physics, Optics, Chemistry, Experimental Science and Moral Philosophy. He was interested in every one of these sciences taken separately, but he also realized the close connection of all the sciences to one another. He tells us, in his Opus Tertium that all the sciences are connected, and foster one another with mutual aid."

Roger Bacon was profoundly convinced of the influence of the stars on the life of man. He even held, with Albumazar, that the origins of all religions, and of their several sects, depended upon the conjunctions of the planets; and it has been surmised that this was one of the 'novelties" of opinion for which he was condemned by the authorities of the Franciscan Order.

But such could only have been part of the pretext for the severe sentence passed upon him. The crime of which, in the eyes of his superiors, he was really guilty was an unflinching devotion to the cause of liberty, progress and reform. He was punished by persons in authority for the unpardonable offence of holding opinions in advance of those of his own time; but the present generation will assuredly rejoice in the honor that is being paid to the memory of one who was a votary of learning and science, as well as a martyr in the sacred cause of liberty.

Barber an Important Official in Egypt

Some interesting facts regarding barbers are contained in Lord Kitchener's report on the condition of Egypt and the Sudan during the last year.

"The ordinary village barber in Egypt," says the report, "bears a certain resemblance in so far as his profession goes to the barber-surgeon of ancient time in England. He is authorized by law after having passed an examination, to perform the operation of vaccination, application of leeches, cupping and simple dressings, and is forbidden by the same law to order or prescribe medicine.

"Every barber must attend a course of lectures of three weeks' duration at the Mudiria government hospital and pass an examination for certificate. In each village one of these barbers is appointed by the public health department as its representative.

"Barbers so appointed are called sanitary barbers, and among their special duties are the following: Vaccination, examination of deaths, issue of permits of burial, render reports of deaths involving suspicion of infectious disease.

"If the sanitary barber is unable to read or write, the work of registration is done by the village tax collector."

To Fence In Italy

Owing to the amount of smuggling of contraband goods from Switzerland and the consequent loss of revenue, the Italian government has decided to fence the frontier with metal netting. The netting is about nine feet high, and so it is attached being, which the moment the netting is touched or trodden on creates such a ringing that all the customs officials are immediately on the alert for some distance along the line.

It has also been decided to increase the number of posts and employees. These officials will be provided with police dogs, the animals being expected to attack and catch smugglers and to fight their dogs.

The Wrong Man

Pat got a job in the ironworks. He got lodgings in a boarding-house, where his bedmate was a colored man.

After telling the landlady to call him at six o'clock, he went to bed. His friend came home late that night and he thought he would have a joke with Pat by blackening his face. Pat was a little late next morning, and wishing to be early at his work the first morning, he didn't stop to wash his face.

"I'm the man you gave the job to yesterday," he said to the foreman.

"No," said he, "I gave it to a white man."

After a hot discussion the foreman took Pat into the office to look at himself in the mirror.

Pat looked and exclaimed, 'Begorra! and it's the wrong man she's wakened."

Joseph Chamberlain was the guest of honor in an important city. The mayor presided, and when coffee was being served he leaned over and touched Mr. Chamberlain, saying:

"Shall we let the people enjoy themselves a little longer or had we better have our speech now?"

Government Investigator — What made you burn your books?

Railroad President—The motto of our road is "Safety First!"—Life.

MUCH PAIN FROM KIDNEY DISEASE

Doctored in Vain Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used

Kidney derangements are often associated with disorders of the liver and bowels, and under these conditions ordinary kidney medicines usually fail to effect cure. It is because of their unique, combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so generally successful, even in the most complicated cases.

Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul's, Kent county, N.B., writes:—"About eighteen years ago my wife was bad with kidney disease and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For a year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave us such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Making Real Flesh by Aid of Sponge

Rubber has many uses, even to repairing the human body externally.

The great Italian surgeon Fieschi conceived the idea of using porous rubber in the form of fine sponge, counting upon the affinity between it and human tissue to bring about a perfect fusion.

Dr. Fieschi called this "nuova carne," or "new flesh." He experimented with it upon animals before he tried it on his patients. He inserted bits of sterilized rubber sponge in various parts of the bodies of dogs and rabbits and found that in a very short time they were not only enveloped, but thoroughly penetrated by granular tissue without any inflammation, suppuration or other ill effects.

Having thus proved its value, Dr. Fieschi used the porous rubber in healing two large wounds resulting from the reduction of hernias. He inserted it where it would be most efficacious in strengthening the muscular walls that retain the internal organs. The wounds healed without complication.

A year after the operation an X-ray examination revealed the rubber still in place and apparently become an integral part of the tissues.

MAKING WIRE

Rolling and Drawing a Bar of Iron Into a Fine Thread

Bars of metal four inches square are heated and passed while hot and plastic through rapidly revolving rolls, reducing them to wire rods which vary from one-quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, depending upon the finished size of wire wanted.

These rods, which are formed into coils as they pass through the rolls, are dipped in acid baths to remove loose scale and provide a lubricant for drawing. Drawing consists of pulling rods while cold through holes of gradually increasing diameter drilled in steel plates. During this process the particles of metal become elongated and strained, making the wire harder and more brittle. To restore it to a proper temper it is necessary to heat or anneal it.

When a fine diameter is required there must be repeated annealings and drawings. This may be done until the bar, which originally was four inches square and four feet long, becomes reduced to a diameter of a single thousandth of an inch and extended 13,000 miles in length. Before so fine a size is reached the wire will cut into the steel of the die plate, so the usual die plates must be discarded and the drawing continued through holes drilled in diamonds, the diameter of these diamond dies decreasing by fractional parts of a thousandth of an inch. This wire affords a striking illustration of a material made more valuable by the application of labor.

From the time the bar of metal enters the furnace nothing is added to it. All the work is done with one article, which is passed through rolls and drawn through die plates until it is finished.

"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" feelingly asked the high school literature teacher of her class.

"A country without a man," responded a pretty girl just as feelingly.—Topeka Journal.

The Mistress—I'm surprised that you want to leave, Mary. I consider you've a very good situation. As you know, I do some of the work myself.

Mary—Yes, but you don't do it to my satisfaction.—Sketch.

Gunpowder for the Soil

Brown gunpowder, manufactured for the purpose of destruction, is being turned into food. An experimenter has found that it makes an excellent fertilizer for garden vegetables, as it contains about 80 per cent. of potassium nitrate. Large quantities of the powder made for navy use have been displaced by the newer smokeless powder, and the government authorities sought a way of utilizing the discarded explosive. In its new employment of adding to the country's food supply it is thoroughly wet and worked into the soil.—New York Tribune.

There's a Time Limit

"While you were standing in the doorway, bidding the sweet young thing good night did it ever dawn upon you—"

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c., 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

REFUGE FOR WILD GEESE

Only Kidness Needed to Attract These Birds to Suitable Situations

That wild geese are shrewd enough to know friend from foe, and that, if you "throw a handful of feed at them instead of a thimbleful of shot," they will lose their fear of man and make their home within a stone's throw of human habitations, has been clearly demonstrated by the experiments of Mr. John T. Miner, of Kingsville, Essex county, Ontario.

The history of the growth of this flock furnishes an interesting example of what can be done to tame wild birds. In 1907 Mr. Miner obtained seven wild geese, clipped their wings, and placed them on his pond as decoys, but wild geese were so scarce that it was four years before any others joined them. In the spring of 1908 eleven came, the following year 32, and in 1910 as many as 350. Since that time they have been too numerous to give any exact estimate, but probably about 1,000 may be found on the premises at a time. Since 1911 no shooting whatever has been indulged in within the reserve. By moving the feed by degrees the geese have been coaxed to come right up to the house.

Wild ducks also frequent the pond, and some of these have been identified by aluminum bands, bearing Mr. Miner's address. By means of these he has established the fact that they return to his place every spring, or, if they fail to return he has been able to learn what has happened to them. One was shot as far away as Paris, Kentucky. Those that return nest in the neighborhood and bring up their young before again migrating.

Mr. Miner's experiments are a striking illustration of how easy it would be to conserve the migrating bird life of this continent if only refuges were provided, where the birds could remain for a short time unmolested, during their seasonal flights to their breeding grounds and back again.

Mechanic Turns Farmer

When the city man, green at farming, turns to agriculture for a living, very frequently his former vocation proves of tremendous assistance. Thus a salesman is pretty sure to market his products to advantage; a professional man brings excellent judgment to his new work; a tradesman possesses trained ability which works in handily in his new enterprise. If a man has made a success of something else, the likelihood of him succeeding at farming is increased.

Thus it was with Mr. R. A. Alexander of Aldergrove, B.C., who was formerly a machine designer by profession. Alexander in his new sphere at once found many ways of turning his expert knowledge to account. On most farms the workshop contains simply a bench, a vice, and various hand tools. Alexander installed a comparatively complete machine shop, equipped with anvil, forge, drilling machine, bandsaw and steel, iron and woodworking tools.

This machine shop has proved of invaluable assistance in conducting the farm. One of Alexander's most ambitious undertakings is now nearing completion. It is a farm steam engine, with a nominal capacity of two horsepower but which actually will develop five or six. Mounted on trucks it is easily transported from one part of the farm to another, attending to such operations as woodcutting and feed-grinding.

Alexander has not permitted his inclination toward mechanics to keep him away from primary farm work. He has had splendid success in dairying, handling grade Jerseys exclusively. His field crops have been uniformly successful and his potatoes are always among the best in the district. The latter he takes particular pride in, declaring that Aldergrove is adapted to spuds as few districts on the American continent are.—J. T. B. in Montreal Star.

The Word "Obey" in Marriage Service

Queen Victoria when asked whether she would say "obey," in the marriage service, answered in the affirmative. She was being married "not as a queen, but as a woman," which was strictly true as she conferred no rank upon her husband by marriage.

Today there is much discussion over this one word in the service of matrimony. There are even said to be some clergymen who quietly omit it, sometimes at the instance of the bride, but generally from a sense that it is not quite fair.

To quote St. Paul, the wife, who is to be subject to her husband in everything has for husband one who loves his wife even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself up for it. If the husband promised to do that, there would be no injustice in the wife promising to obey. But the marriage service is a contract.

In the Roman order of marriage the man and the woman say precisely the same words. In the Anglican service, where the man says, "to love and cherish," the woman says, "to love, cherish and to obey."

The question arises, who inserted the word "obey" in the marriage service? Where did it come from? A certain scholar has been set apart to make this inquiry, and up to date he has got so far as the Thirteenth Century, but has found no mention of obey in any church order.

Some day we may find when the word first made its appearance, and who was responsible.

Too Much For the Whale

The Sunday school teacher was making a review of the Bible lesson.

"Who was the wisest man, James?"

"Solomon.

"That's right. Now, Frank, who was the strongest man?"

"Jonah."

"Wrong. What reason have you for believing Jonah to be the strongest man?"

"'Cause the whale couldn't hold him after it got him down."—Philadelphia North American.

On an Ocean Liner

Table Steward—The man who will sit next to you is a bird doctor.

Old Sport—Good! Are any of his patients travelling with him.

Beware of Fake Baking Powder Tests

("THE SPICE MILL" (N.Y.), SEPTEMBER, 1913.)

Unscrupulous manufacturers of baking powder, in order to sell their product, sometimes resort to the old game of what is known as "the glass test." In reality it is no test at all, but, in cases where the prospective buyer does not understand that the so-called "test" is a fake, pure and simple, the salesman is sometimes able to make him believe it shows conclusively that the so-called baking powder he is selling, and which of course contains egg albumen, is superior to other brands which do not contain this ingredient.

Bulletin No. 21, issued by Dairy and Food Bureau of the State of Utah, reads as follows:—

"The sale in the State of Utah of baking powders containing minute quantities of dried egg (albumen) is declared illegal. The albumen in these baking powders does not actually increase the leavening power of the powder, but by a series of unfair and deceptive tests such powders are made to appear to the innocent consumer to possess three or four times their actual leavening power."

Ready For It

Young Wife—Don't you admire a man who always says the right thing at the right time?

The Spinster—I'm sure I could if I ever have the pleasure of meeting such a man.—London Illustrated Bits.

Discouraging

Mother—Why, Ethel, you mustn't be sad on your birthday. What is it?

Ethel—Well, Tommy'll be eight next month, and then he'll be a year older than me again, and I've tried so hard to catch him up.—London Punch.

Not That Kind

"Do you give your patient any meat, Mrs. Jones?"

"No, indeed; the doctor has ordered a strictly valetudinary diet."

WIRE WOUNDS

My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and cut by being caught in a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, diluted at first, then stronger as the sores began to look better, until after three weeks, the sores have healed, and best of all, the hair is growing well, and is NOT WHITE as is most always the case in horse wounds.

F. M. DOUCET.

Weymouth.

Old Scotchwoman—The last steak I got frae ye I could hae soled me boots wi' it.

Butcher—And why did ye no dae it?

Woman—So I wid if I could hae got the pegs tae gang through it.

A street Arab stood on the weighing machine
In the light of the lingering day.
Then a counterfeit penny he dropt in the slot,
And silently stole a-weigh.

A Bitter Disappointment

"When I was in Paris," remarked the collector of curios, "I discovered in a bookstall a volume which I knew at first glance to be of extraordinary value. I could scarcely believe the good luck. Breathless, I inquired the price of the dealer. Just think of it! I could have had that treasure for a song!"

"Well, why didn't you get it?"

"Never could sing a note in my life," cried the collector, bursting into tears.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

"Now, don't talk too much when you go to call on your neighbor. You may answer questions, of course."

"That is all I ever do," said the child. "And they ask a great many questions. Last time they asked how much salary papa got and if he ever quarreled with you."—Kansas City Journal.

A local band was one day playing in Scotland, when an old native came up and asked the bandmaster what the piece was they were rendering.

"That's 'The Death of Nelson,'" replied the bandmaster.

"Aye, mon," remarked the native, "ye hae given him an awfu' death."—Pearson Weekly.

"I should like to have your opinion of my picture," he said to the critic.

"It absolutely worthless," the other replied shortly.

"Oh, I know that," pursued the artist, "but it would really interest me very much indeed."—Berliner Zeitung.



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

TETLEY'S TEA

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STANDARD Gas Engine Oil

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines. Keeps its body at high temperature, leaves practically no carbon deposit. Equally good for external bearings.

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THE WELLAND CANAL A NATIONAL TASK

A GIGANTIC PROJECT UNDER WAY THAT IS NATIONAL IN SIGNIFICANCE

Canada is Spending Fifty Million Dollars to Improve Transportation Facilities—To Carry Trade From East and West

Today Canada is making geography, not of the ephemeral sort, that passes away in a generation, but of that permanent and substantial character that will endure for a century and beyond. Right in the heart of this North American continent—almost at the doors of Toronto—Canada is engaged upon a project magnificent in its conception, revolutionary in its effect, national in its significance. It is this that Canada is about in the building of the new Welland Ship Canal.

The appellation, Welland Canal, is perhaps three-quarters of a century old. The old folks talked of it, every school child learns of it as part of the daily curriculum. But, with all this, how many know that right at the threshold of Toronto is geography in the making? A nation is converging its wealth, its brains, its muscle, to overcome the natural obstacle to navigation presented in the Niagara cataract—or better to improve the facilities of the existing gap; to insure that the trade of Canada will flow east and west, and that Canada herself shall become one of the carrier-nations of the world.

These are some of the problems involved in the proposal to build a new Welland Ship Canal and it is to their solution that the gigantic project is now under way.

It is no idle boast to speak of the construction of the new canal across the Niagara Peninsula as one of the world's greatest engineering tasks indeed, the estimated expenditure of $50,000,000 would be sufficient to warrant that claim. But in these days of great engineering construction the new Welland Canal will rival in its challenge to science the connecting waterway at Panama, where two oceans are joined, and in its commercial efficiency to the prototype of all big canals, at Suez.

There is a romance in the history of what may be called the Welland Canals, and there is the charm of fiction in the story of the conception, design and now the construction, of the greater Welland. For its realization men have striven in the glare of the noonday and the quiet of the night, in the halls of parliament and in the secluded purlieus of the council chamber.

It is a mans work; it is a work for many men; it is a worthy task for a nation. The men who build these canals don't figure in digits. They compound in thousands. The faith is given to them to remove mountains. They pick up a railway here and deposit it bodily over there. They compute quantities and distances as if the smallest thing to do was to lift a great steamship with ten thousand tons of cargo over a 300-foot hill, and place it on an even keel 25 miles away.

It is worthy to note that the directing genius of the new Welland Canal is a pure Canadian product. Mr. John Laing Weller is engineer in charge of survey, design and construction. He is one of the increasing number of graduates who now encircle the globe in one branch of the imperial service or another who have brought great and lasting credit to their alma mater—the Royal Military College at Kingston. Mr. Weller was born at Cobourg on February 13, 1862. At the age of twenty-one he was assistant engineer on the Trent Canal; from 1888 to 1900 he was connected with the St. Lawrence Canal system; and from 1900 to 1912 superintendent of the Welland Canal. When the serious break occurred in the Cornwall Canal in 1908, Mr. Weller was called from St. Catharines to take charge of the work.

The first shovel started to work on October 3, 1913, and the specifications provide for the completion of all contracts in time for the opening of the canal in 1918.

Fifty million dollars is, roughly speaking, Mr. Weller's estimate of the cost of completing the canal. The prices so far obtained from the contractors place the cost considerably below his estimate, and one ambition the engineer has is that the whole undertaking may be completed and handed over to the government within the original estimate.

All the work is being done by contract, except the building of the lock gates, which are provided by the department to insure uniformity of quality and a lower price, in view of the number required. Guard locks will be put in at Fort Weller and Fort Colborne. Care has been taken to provide ample safety factors to make the canal secure against emergencies. Mr. Weller's experience with canals has enabled him to introduce into his design many improvements that will facilitate the ease of operation. The locks are all of the same size, and the parts are interchangeable. In the multitude of detail today he has a vision of the completed canal, with the products of the prairies meeting the imports from the old land; eastern Canada grasping through its long stretches the hand of the west in one great national purpose.—Toronto Globe.

DAIRY CONGRESS

Canada Sent J A Ruddick to Meeting in Switzerland

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy commissioner, has returned from attending the sessions of the International Dairy Congress at Berne, Switzerland. The congress is held there triennially and gathers together the most eminent dairy experts of all parts of the world.

The delegates were given a very hearty welcome at the capital of Alpine republic and the addresses were replete with the latest and best of scientific progress in dairying. The addresses were read chiefly in French but some were given in German and others in English.

HAS NO COUNTRY

Russian Tailor May Not be Allowed to Land on Either Continents

Whether Ike Willis, a Russian tailor, aged 30, will permanently become a passenger on liners travelling between America England and Russia when he comes out of an English prison in a year's time is a matter for speculation.

Willis is an undesirable alien, who was charged at London sessions with contraventing an expulsion order which had followed his practice of a confidence trick. His counsel, Mr. Purcell, told a curious story about him. Born in Russia, Willis was brought to England when 2 years old. He spent eighteen years in this country and most of the remainder of his life he had been in America. He had a wife and two children.

On two occasions he had been sent to Russia by boat but as he was unable to speak the language the authorities declined to allow him to land. The first time he was sent back here and he had now returned to see his wife and children and to take them away. It was difficult to know what would happen to him in the circumstances and he might permanently become a passenger on liners travelling between the different countries.

The unwanted Willis was said to have been twice rejected by the United States authorities and if the Russians refuse to have him back he seems destined for a life on the rolling deep unless he obligingly seeks a watery grave.

SOULS VS. ALGEBRA

Dr. Francis Denounces Majority of Teachers as Ignorant

Denunciation of the present school system uttered by Dr. J. H. Francis, superintendent of schools, Los Angeles, Cal., caused a stir among delegates present at a session of the National Education association held at St. Paul.

"God bless the girl who refuses to study algebra, a study which causes many girls to lose their souls," was one of Dr. Francis' statements.

"The average literature teacher has no soul and little brain," he continued. "It is a wicked waste of a child's life to compel him to study with her.

"Most of our teachers are selfish egotists, would-be scholars, hiding behind the word 'conservatism,' afraid of any new method because it would show her ignorance.

"Progress, too, is blocked by the great civic religious and political interests.

"I would rather send my child to a teacher with a soul than one with brains whose only object is to have the child reach the answer in the back of the book.

"Nine-tenths of our immorality is due to damage done by teachers to boys and girls before they reach high schools."

Kamloops, B.C., Opens Public Market

The city of Kamloops, B.C., has opened a public market. On the opening day a goodly crowd of citizens were present early in the morning, ready to receive the vendors. But the farmers showed less earnestness than the citizens; the earliest vehicle was half an hour late, and only 16 more appeared in the course of the day. The market conditions were such that the demand largely exceeded the supply and the small amount of produce offered was readily disposed of. This success should encourage more of the surrounding farmers to take advantage of the market. While farmers will not compete with the Chinese in peddling their produce from door to door, but might reasonably be expected to meet their customers at a central market. Kamloops is to be congratulated on its efforts to bring customers and producers into direct contact with one another, and this praiseworthy effort should meet with the success it deserves.

KAISER FOR POPULAR SPORT

Wants to See the Masses Uplifted by Athletics

The Emperor of Germany, who has shown a warm appreciation of all kinds of sport, believes that the object should be a physical upbuilding of the masses rather than an effort to set new records. In a speech at the dinner at the Bruns-Buttel-Koog, following the Lower Elbe regatta, the monarch said that he saw with joy the earnest accomplishments of the nation in sport and continued: "I desire to direct attention to a matter as to which I believe our nation is on the right track. This is an endeavor to confer the chief benefits of sport upon the whole people, to bring the masses up to a high plane, and not to sort out individual, first-class performances from the dead level, which remains generally lower."

ALL ARE TUBERCULOUS

Sir William Osler Startles a Big Audience at Leeds Conference

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford university, startled the huge audience attending the conference of the Association for the Prevention of Consumption by telling them that they were practically all tuberculous. He said:

"If with the aid of radium and a microscope I could look at the chests of the audience I am addressing, in 90 per cent. of you I should discover a small focus or area of tuberculosis."

Sir William demanded, in the interests of the state, the establishment of rigid control over consumptives.

Beef Stored For Eighteen Years

A hindquarter of frozen beef exhibited at Smithfield after being in cold storage for eighteen years offers a remarkable example of the revolution which refrigeration has made in the food supply. Although somewhat faded in appearance, part of it has already been used as food, and is said to be still sound.

The hindquarter was shipped from Australia in 1896 and was kept in cold storage for experimental purposes at Malta until the government took over its warehouse some months ago.

FOR TOWN BETTERMENT

Practical Suggestion for Improved Social Conditions in Town and Country

In the city there are societies of all kinds for civic improvement—city planning associations, city clubs, social service leagues, health societies—the list grows longer every day. But what about the country town? Does it need nothing? Is life in the country town or village so near perfection that no improvement can take place?

Yet we rarely hear this matter discussed. Either we have grown accustomed to things as they are, or have been discouraged at repeated failures. Only a few days ago a country school teacher wrote me with a view to coming to the city so that he might find a field for community work. His eyes had apparently not been opened to the great needs and wonderful opportunities for social service that were all about him in his own little town.

For his benefit and for that of hundreds of others like him, let me quote a few paragraphs from an article by F. M. Hansen of Des Moines:

"Business jealousies, social jealousies, and misunderstandings are of frequent occurrence and assume large proportions in town life. In some towns certain social, lodge or church groups make for very distinct sets or cliques. All this calls for a getting together for mutual helpfulness to understand each other and to realize that it's all one big family with a common interest. Events which are community-wide in their nature, such as banquets, receptions, play events, etc., may well be planned with the idea in mind of doing what has just been suggested above. If even all the men of a town would meet once a month or so and discuss the community problems and mix socially it would be worth while. In one town a commercial club has done with good results just this very thing. The writer has always said that if some industry could be devised to make use of the winter months of idleness of many men in small towns it would be a blessing not only to the men but to the community. There is a great economic waste here.

The public health is a thing of vital concern in each town, and yet how little real attention is given to it. A survey of almost any small town would reveal some startling facts as to the conditions endangering health. No more practical thing could be done than to make a health survey of a community and then take action.

A town clean-up day has been one of the first things thought of in town betterment to safeguard health and to beautify the town. There is an abundance of literature on the preservation of health which can be made use of in such campaigns.

The educational interests of a community can be helped by any group with real community vision. Are the public schools the best? Is the building the best? Are the courses what they should be? These and many others would be practical questions to get concerned about and interested in. In one case a small club of men kept continually at it till they got a new school building. Then there is need of such supplementary educational work in a community as can be gotten through lectures, libraries, reading clubs, agricultural short courses.

The town school houses might well be made use of literary events, debates, discussions, etc., which are of community-wide interest. In one community the school building is used often for debates which pack the largest room.

Proper recreation and entertainment for the people of a community is no small factor in making for character and contentment as well as community pride. Some organizations should take a hand in seeing that public recreation is properly directed. Who runs the town ball team and does it respect honor, truth and the Sabbath? Is the team out to win at any price, thus giving the town a bad name, and ruining some characters? And if the team is all right, is it getting the support it should get? Are the boys and girls being given a chance a play and is it under the proper supervision?

The question of public morals, law enforcement and things along this line should not escape the programme maker for town betterment. The proper surroundings for boys and girls is of the most importance to any community. What are their ideals? Are the homes, the schools and the churches giving them what they need to make worth while characters? Are fathers taking an interest in the boys? The promotion of education as to the proper handling of and the importance of young people through institutes, literature, father and son banquets, special addresses by experts in churches, are means of emphasizing the need of action along this line. A special study of the special temptations and the character destroying influences in a town might well be presented to groups of fathers once or twice a year. On one occasion this was done and it was like a bomb. The men hadn't thought about it. One group of men undertook to have vile pictures removed from the town barber shop and they came down. And, by the way, did you ever notice how some things are tolerated in town barber shops, etc., that cities would not stand for a minute?

To carry into effect some of the above suggestions a commercial club of men meet monthly. Their meetings consist of four things: 1, Social time (may have something to eat); 2, presentation either by local man or outsider or both of some special problem which is to be discussed; 3, discussion by the members of the topic in question; 4, delegate to committees the desires of the group as to any action to be taken. Such a course has almost regenerated a town."

Perhaps your community is just waiting for you to start something.—Contributed by the Canadian Welfare League.

1,000 Miles of Rails

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have constructed nearly 1,000 miles of main and branch lines during the last twelve months. This would not have been possible had not track-laying machines been brought into requisition. One of these track-layers has put down five and a half miles of steel in a single day.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF FOREST RESERVES

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVES IS OUTLINED

The Remedy For the Many Evils Following Deforestation is the Carrying Out of a Policy of Conservation Under Government Control.

A perpetual timber supply, resulting from systematic methods of cutting is commonly, and correctly, supposed to be the chief purpose of making forest reserves.

Another purpose, scarcely, if at all inferior, is that of regulating the run-off from the water-sheds of rivers, on which, on account of the fact that the land is un-suited for farming, through its being too poor in quality or too rocky, or being at too high a level and so exposed to frosts, trees form the most profitable crop.

Forests maintained for this latter purpose are called 'protection forests.' Possibly the best example of such a forest, and certainly the largest protection forest in the world, is the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve in Alberta, which now has an area of 20,896 square miles.

Fortunately the Dominion government early recognized the value of such protection forests, and, by the creation of forest reserves in the west, the great rivers of the plains having their source in these water-sheds were saved from the disastrous floods, the low-water stages, and the filling-up of the river-beds with eroded soil, so characteristic of the rivers originating in the denuded water-sheds of the eastern United States.

In this latter region many areas in the Appalachian mountains, which cover a large part of Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas and other States were very severely cut, and have been repeatedly swept by fire, so that the forests have been entirely destroyed. When rain falls on such an area, the water runs off almost immediately; if, on the other hand, the area were covered with forest, the soil would be more spongy and able to retain water, and the water would be hindered in running off by the tree-roots and the debris on the ground. Moreover, the water, in its rapid run-off, gradually takes with it the soil, and where the soil covering the rocks is thin, it is apt to be washed away entirely. Hence there is lost any possibility of growing a new forest on the now bare rock. The soil carried away eventually found its way to the larger rivers and harbours, and did actual harm by silting these up. The increased irregularity of flow in the streams—excessively full in spring and as scanty in midsummer—greatly lessened the value of the water-power situated on them. Accordingly an agitation sprang up to take steps to reafforest such areas as above referred to, and after some years the Weeks Bill was finally passed in 1911, setting aside $11,000,000 for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable streams, by buying up and ultimately re-afforesting the denuded areas on important water-sheds. At present over five and a half million acres in the Apalachians have been purchased or approved for purchase.

The right of the federal government to expropriate such lands by purchase hinged on the power of promoting navigation, given by the constitution. In Canada the Dominon government was also given the regulation of navigation by the British North America Act of 1867, and it has been suggested that in those parts of eastern Canada where waste water-sheds clearly exert a detrimental influence on the navigability of rivers, the Dominion government should co-operate with the provincial governments in there establishing and conserving forest growth. Such a water-shed is that of the Trent river, where, according to a report lately issued by the commission of conservation, as the result of repeated fires, about 150,000 acres are practically desert land. The Trent valley canal which passes through this region, has already cost the Dominion government upwards of $10,000,000, and, as above report points out, the re-establishment of a forest cover on the denuded water-shed for the conservation of water-supplies is one of paramount importance to the canal. The remedy for the many evils following deforestation as pointed out in this report is the carrying out of a policy of conservation under Dominion, provincial or municipal control.

Exhibits of Experimental Farms

The Dominion experimental farms this year will be represented at all the important fairs of Canada by a special exhibit different from any yet known. Six exhibits have been prepared, each with a view to showing in a graphic manner what the Dominion farms are doing to help solve the problems of the Canadian farmer, and to point out how the information had at the farms may be obtained and put into practice.

Each exhibit will go to the fairs in that part of Canada for which it has been specially prepared. The main exhibits have all been designed and assembled at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by J. F. Watson, acting under the direct supervision of the director of the Dominion farms, Mr. J. H. Grisdale. Each exhibit occupies a space seventy-two feet wide, and consists of twelve panels. Two panels in each will be reserved for the special exhibit of the branch farms in the locality where the show is being sold.

Farms of Germany Supply the Soldiers

Of every hundred subjects to military duty in Germany, 58.9 per cent. of the farmer lads are fit for service, against 31.9 per cent. in Berlin proper, which shows the smallest percentage of able-bodied youths of any place in the empire. The statistics, which are for the year 1912, have just been made public. Wilmersdorf one of the Greater Berlin municipalities, which has the lowest death-rate of any city of Germany, furnishes 48.2 recruits for service among every hundred men examined, a figure exceeding that of any other large city in the country.

THE LIFE STORY OF A JEW

Sir Ernest Cassel Started as Clerk in Liverpool Bank—Is Millionaire Now

Half a century ago there was in a bank in Liverpool a young German clerk from Cologne named Cassel. Ernest Cassel had done his one year in the German army before leaving his native city on the Rhine. His father sent him to England fortuneless and with his way to make. He fell in with a young man named Herring, who worked in a butcher shop, and another young Jew named Bischoffscheim. They all became multi-millionaires.

Mr. Bischoffscheim became a power in London, and it was with him that George Herring began to show that carving beef wasn't the limit of his capacity. And when the time came that these two brilliant financiers came into association with Ernest Cassel things began to hum "on 'Change." These three for many years always had a one-third share each in their joint enterprises, and their industrial propaganda became world wide.

It was in 1871 that Ernest Cassel went to London, and by 1879 he was already greatly interested in several railway enterprises in America. No grass was allowed to grow under the feet of the one-time office boy from Cologne. Backwards and forwards he went between New York and London. His financial eminence soon became so great that Mexico approached him, and soon his railway men were making that wild and inaccessible country get-at-able from all points. Then his genius was used by Porfirio Diaz, the Mexican president, in order to raise funds.

But other gigantic schemes were already claiming the attention of the enterprising Jew. There was, for instance, the Nile Barrage! Soon Cairo made personal acquaintance with Sir Ernest, who, having looked over the ground and spent four nights in Egypt, was soon on his way back to London to secure the funds for prosecuting the work. Meanwhile the late Sir John Aird was able to breathe freely once more, for Sir Ernest had promised all that was required. In consequence of the able co-operation of Sir Ernest, the great dam at Assouan was actually completed before it was expected. Sir Ernest's reward for this great piece of empire building was the Knight Commandership of St. Michael and George, while the Sultan of Turkey presented him with the Order of the Medjidieh.

Cassel is a friend and close financial adviser of King George.

Deaf-Mute Acrobat Recovers Speech

A remarkable case of recovery of speech is that of John Egan, a deaf-mute acrobat.

Ten years ago, he had an adventure with a shark in American waters as a result of which he was deprived of the powers of hearing and speech. Egan earns his living, in England, at shows and fairs as an acrobat and conjurer.

While giving a performance in Kent, he fainted. When he recovered he asked for a glass of water the first words he had uttered for years.

Egan was a diver in the service of the United States. While working upon a wreck he had an encounter with a shark. This fish was the worst danger they had to guard against. On this day, though, he was caught. Fortunately those in the boat quickly discovered that there was something wrong. He set to work to frighten the fish off, which became entangled for a time in the air pipes. When rescued Egan was unconscious, and several days later it was found that the shock had deprived him of speech and hearing. Egan still bears the marks on one of his legs where the shark bit him.

Before this happened Egan had been noted for his acrobatic powers and conjuring abilities. The adventure in the waters did not make him feel inclined to go back to his old job, so he developed his abilities in the other business. Some time ago he was in the States with a travelling circus as an acrobatic performer and conjurer, and it is his intention to cross the Atlantic in the near future to see his friends.

BLOOD TEST FOR LAZINESS

French Doctor Says Pressure Shows if Brain Worker Does His Best

That brain-workers are more readily fatigued than those engaged in physical toil is the conclusion reached by Prof. J. M. Lahaye, who read a report before the Academy of Medicine in Paris describing his researches on the state of blood pressure in various cases of fatigue, mental and physical. Not only does the pressure vary, according to the quality of the fatigue, but Prof. Lahaye claims to be able to determine a man's profession from experiments with his blood at the conclusion of his day's work, but even the pressure indicates whether the worker is honestly doing his utmost or merely idling. Prof. Lahaye finds that the pressure increases considerably from mental fatigue, but is hardly affected by physical effort; thus, while a new terror may be introduced into the lives of lazy members of an office staff, factory employees have no need for apprehension.

Fifty-Mile Golf Drive

Certain extraordinary facts with respect to Mars have already been established by the astronomers. It is known that the size and density of Mars are so much less than the size and density of the earth that a man weighing 200 pounds here would weigh only 75 pounds there. Lead there would weigh no more than stone with us, and stone there no more than water here. A man on Mars would be eighty-three times more powerful than an earth-dweller. He could leap a wall 8 feet 4 inches in height with no more effort than it would cost him here to spring over a 2 foot fence, and he would be able to drive a golf ball no less than fifty miles!

Build New Cable

Plans of a cable to be constructed by the Pacific cable board from the Pacific cable hut at Bamfield to Alberni, B.C., have been deposited with the department of public works.

MILITIA PRAISED BY BROOKE

Says Canadian Soldiers Can Readily Adapt Themselves to Conditions

"The minister of militia should be well satisfied with the manoeuvres this year, for they have been productive of many interesting lessons," declared Lord Brooke in an interview. He commended the Petewawa camp and afterwards inspected the Maritime camps.

"The Canadian soldier," added Brooke, "leads a more strenuous life and therefore can adapt himself more quickly to the conditions of military service than the European. I was most favorably impressed with the spirit of the troops and the genuine hard work done during the time they were in training.

"The mobilization of thirteen thousand men at Petewawa in so short a time could not have been possible except for the complete harmony existing between the railways and the mobilization staff. Col. Hughes is doing his best by means of cadet movements, drill halls and personal influence to keep in close touch with the needs of the militia, and thus building up an efficient force.

"The system of interchange of imperial officers inaugurated by Col. Hughes has proved most useful in bringing about an exchange of ideas and a co-operation that must result beneficially to the empire as a whole. The presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Sir Robert Borden at Petewawa did much to stimulate the interest of the troops in their work."

FROM BARN DOORS OF FARMERS

Alleged Auto Delivery Scheme For Prairies by C.P.R.

The C.P.R. is reported to be arranging for the adoption on a large scale of a system of supplementary transportation by motor wagons in the prairie provinces which will practically bring the railway to the barn doors of every farmer in its territory. Every freight station will be made a depot for a "fleet of motor wagons, of a type specially devised for this service, the number varying according to the size and importance of the district served. It is expected that important stations will have from 12 to a score of these cars in service.

The cars, which, owing to the nature of the prairie territory, will not have to negotiate any heavy grades are designed to carry about one-sixth of a railway carload of merchandize and are particularly adapted for the transport of grain. The chief importance will, of course be in connection with the moving of grain harvested in autumn but the belief of the authorities is that sufficient service can be made of cars for delivering supplies to farmers and so assisting in the establishing of homesteaders on their land as to justify keeping them in service all the year round. Otherwise it is evident that the investment would hardly be justified.

REFORMS PUT INTO EFFECT

Royal Commission Proposals Accepted by Department of Justice

Reforms in the administration of the Kingston penitentiary suggested by the commission which made an extensive investigation into the subject are being put into effect by the department of justice. Any system inaugurated with Kingston will, of course, be applied to the other penal institutions.

Convicts at Kingston who used to have on Sundays their last meal of the day in the early afternoon are to have an evening meal. While knives are not to be allowed, a new kind of spoon and fork will be furnished.

The system of tubbing and hosing is to be abolished or be very sparingly resorted to, and in addition to the resident physician a visiting physician is likely to be engaged for the different institutions. There have also been a number of changes in the staff at Kingston.

The commission suggest more outside work for the convicts, such as farm labor and particularly recommends that the manufacturing operations be extended so as to include manufacture of things such as furniture, etc., required in government departments. This is recognized as a large question which would require very careful consideration before being made effective.

ABSINTHE NOW USED MORE

Switzerland Produces More of Drink Than Any Other Country—Ravages in Morocco

A craze for absinthe is spreading all over the continent and to England. The sale of absinthe is rigorously forbidden in Switzerland. The curious thing is that Switzerland is the largest producer of absinthe in Europe, and every drop is exported under full official control. The absinthe to be procured surreptitiously in the Swiss cafes is smuggled through from France.

In Morocco the absinthe craze has become so bad that the Sultan has prohibited its manufacture, sale or importation. This decree was made at the request of General Lyautey, the French president in Fez. All travellers agree that the effects of drinking absinthe in Morocco are appalling. Caravans have been described as laden with absinthe, carrying it from the coast to the interior.

Forestry is the art of utilizing the forest and at the same time perpetuating it. It is wholly utilitarian; it has nothing (except incidentally) to do with the esthetic aspects of forest growth which concern the landscape gardener. Wood-crops is its object, just as food-crops is the object of agriculture. The only obligation which forestry imposes in the use or harvest of a forest growth is to systematically replace the harvested crop. In this obligation mainly, if not alone, does forestry differ from lumbering.—Fernow.

Lord Wimborne Sells Estate

Lord Wimborne, who brought back the polo cup from America, has sold his Cardiff estate in South Wales for $500,000.

WIRELESS SIGNALS SENT FROM TRAINS

DETAILED EXPERIMENTS ON THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD HAVE PROVEN SUCCESSFUL

Wireless Service For Operating Trains is Now no Longer an Experiment—Communicating With Moving Train Will Prevent Wrecks.

Since the first wireless telegraph message from a moving train to a fixed station was flashed from the fast Lackawanna Limited to Scranton, Pa., the improvement of the wireless service between trains and stations for commercial and operating purposes has been steadily going on. L. B. Foley, the Lackawanna's superintendent of telegraph, who originated the idea of the train wireless system and has been in charge of the tests, is making satisfactory experiments in fields hardly thought of when the new use of wireless was first conceived.

The latest accomplishment is the setting of signals by wireless from a moving train or from a fixed wireless station. Foley says that there is no longer any doubt that the wireless can be depended on for this signal service. If an operator at a station, he says, wants to set a signal for a moving train not in communication with him he can cause the semaphore blade of the signal post to rise or fall as he wishes by simply sounding the proper dots and dashes on his key.

"Signals can be sent by wireless," said Foley, "as easily and as surely as they are now sent by electricity conducted by wires. We have a selective device by which an operator can get a signal at any point if he has occasion to flag a train.

"This means that if any mistakes are made in the orders issued to engineers and conductors, at stations or in the case of an emergency in which a train must be stopped to avert an accident the station operator can signal the train as certainly as if he had direct wire communication with some one on board.

"Another valuable use to which the wireless controlled signals can be put," said Foley, "is the handling of freight trains on long runs. At present a through freight must make many stops between its starting point and destination, so that orders and instructions concerning right of way can be delivered to the conductors, but these frequent stops are a source of expense and delay which will be abolished by the wireless telegraph.

"Keeping trains in motion for long distances without stops will result in great economy of operation," said Foley. "Railroad operating officials know how expensive it is to start and stop heavy freight trains, the additional cost of fuel with the attendant pulling out of drawheads and the wear and tear of the equipment being no inconsiderable items in themselves. With direct communication with a train and the ability to set and release signals by wireless, dispatchers can keep in touch with conductors and make the stops needless. The wireless permits the dispatcher to board every train and deliver his instructions as surely as if he handed them to the conductor in a sealed envelope.

"That the wireless service for ordinary operating purposes is no longer an experiment is proved by the fact that the Lackawanna has already depended upon it when wire communication was cut off. Recently, when a severe storm put all telephone and telegraph lines out of commission in the mountain division of the Lackawanna railroad, all train orders were handled by wireless between Scranton and Binghampton for two hours during which fifty-four orders were transmitted."

"Communication by wireless telegraph to and from fixed stations with moving trains is no longer an uncertainty," Foley said. "Railroads can now go ahead and install the service without any fear of failure. The service can be put into operation without increasing the train crews."

Commercial telegrams have already been sent from the Lackawanna Limited and a set of regular toll rates is now being prepared by the railroad and telegraph companies.

FUR FARMING IN CANADA

Commission on Conservation Issues Second Edition of Publication

As an indication of the progress which the subject of fur farming is making in Canada, and the demand for literature and reliable information on the subject, the commission of conservation has found it necessary to issue a further edition of its publication, "Fur Farming in Canada."

The first edition, although a large number was printed, had become completely exhausted, and as considerable further information on the subject had become available the commission considered it advisable that this be placed in the hands of those to whom it would be of service. The present volume, while devoting a large part to the subject of fox raising, also covers the breeding and raising for fur purposes of such other animals as Karakul sheep (the offspring of which are known as the Persian lambs), racoon, mink, marten, fisher, muskrat, beaver, reindeer, the moose, etc. Valuable information relative to the fur trade, the principal world markets and approximate prices of fur skins are included in the volume.

Cable From New York to Panama

The work of laying a cable between New York and Panama, a distance of 2,500 miles, one of the greatest undertakings, will begin in October.

It will be laid at a cost of about $5,000,000 by the Telegraph Construction Co. of London, with the cable ship Colonia, which will lay the cable at the rate of about seven knots an hour.

Capital Crimes and Foreigners

The degree to which foreigners are responsible for capital crimes in the Dominion is indicated by the fact that of 11 death sentences recently before the justice department, there was not a Canadian or British subject in the list.

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GIGANTIC

AUCTION SALE

At Gleichen, Alta., Saturday, August 29th

This Sale commences at 10:30 a.m., and there will be offered an extra large line of Livery, Contractors and Farm Equipment of all kinds consisting of:

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S. A. Hall

From Our Exchanges

Good crops are reported in the Pincher Creek district.

Cowley defeated Macleod in their long talked of Polo match. The score was 7-4

Nothing can be funnier than the cheerful idot who persists in taking himself seriously.

A war fund of $1000 has been offered by the Blood Indians for Great Britian's use.

It is estimated that 20,000 bushels of wheat will be the yield on the Blood Reserve this year.

Lightning last Sunday struck a telephone camp west of Champion killing one man and severely injuring three others.

The Provincial Firemen's annual meet will be held at Red Deer this week. Wonder what the Gleichen boys will do about it?

The Brooks Bulletin states that duck shooting opens on August 20th. Wonder why Brooks needs a ten day's handicap.

There will be a big bunch of likely Canadians crossing to England in a few weeks whose names will not appear in the tourist lists.

Drugs, anticeptics, bandages, etc., have been raised in price in many parts of the country. It's going to be expensive to be sick.

A fire at Carlstadt, Sunday of last week wiped out a whole block in the business section of the town doing damage to the extent of $25,000

Jack Johnston and George Carpentier the world renowned pugilists have enlisted in the French army. That should make a difference.

Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt. Wonder if that's where the thirst began that has caused so many men since that day to turn into saloons.

A fire in a gun shop at Red Deer caused a quantity of amunition to explode and the citizens of the town thought the place was being bombarded.

The fellow who kicks at having to go to church and sit for an hour on a hard pew seat, will dislocate his anatomy in the crush for front row wooden seats in the gods when a red hot variety show comes to the opera house.

Has it occured to you that this war is going to boost the price of armor plate frightfully? Better order your year's supply now and put it in cold storage.

In order to demonstrate the loyalty of the Hebrew people to Great Britain a Toronto Jew has offered to raise and equip a regiment of his countrymen for service.

At twenty the average young man is anxious for matrimony, when he reaches fifty he isn't so particular about the "matri," but is strong for the money.

The Orangemen's picnic held at Okotoks last week is reported as a big success. A large delegation from Calgary, together with their Orange Band were in attendance.

Many a happy home in Europe will soon be broken up, and many a mother's heart will break as she learns that her loved one will not return. We are Christians but war is hell.

F. W. Crandall is evidently the only person who left last week from Gleichen as a delegate to the Western Canada Irrigation convention which opened at Pentincton, B.C., on Monday. He writes that it is being well attended and that there is a strong delegation from Bassano, who hope to secure the convention for next year.

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